

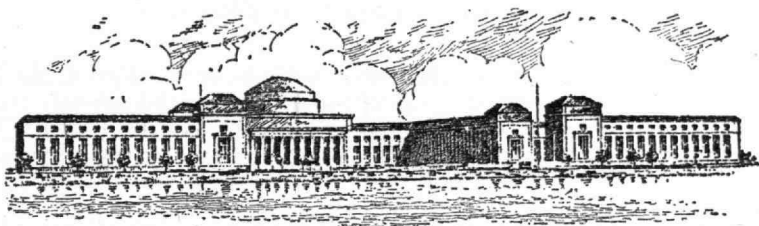


THE FIRST WAR MEMORIAL

technology review

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THE FIRST WAR MEMORIAL

Ceremony on Armistice Night commemorates the death of
Henry Lamy, '13, first Technology man to die in war

To commemorate the death of Henry Lamy, and other men from Technology who gave their lives in the war, Dean Burton dedicated the Lamy Memorial Fireplace in the Walker Library Thursday night, November 11 at 7.15 o'clock. Members of the Class of 1911, who were holding a reunion at the time were present at the dedication, and also some of the undergraduates who had been listening to the reading by Mr. Copithorne, of the English department.

Those present were prepared for the dedication by the war poems of Mr. Copithorne, and the dean made a short address, giving the war history of each man killed in action. Although Armistice Day has not been extensively observed this year, Dean Burton said he thought it was the most fitting time to dedicate a monument to the bravery of these men. Henry Lamy was of French descent, a member of the Class of 1913 and of the Walker Club. Therefore the place and form of the memorial are very appropriate. The inscription at the top of the fireplace is "In Memory of Henry Lamy" and below, "First Student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Sacrifice his Life in the World War 1914-1918." The andirons were made in the Institute shops, and are ornamented with a fleurs-de-lis at the top, representing the tradition and nobility of Lamy's ancestors. On the two rings at the front of the andirons are the letters R. F. and M. I. T. respectively.

—*The Tech.*

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER

THE annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held on Saturday evening, January 8, with an attendance of about four hundred and twenty-five. Although neither in numbers nor in atmosphere of celebration did the dinner approach that of that last year, yet, in spite of the obvious feeling that for a year the Institute had been marking time, there was an atmosphere of confidence and optimism for the future that spoke well for the loyalty of Technology men. One traditional ceremony had to be omitted, the handing over of the banner of the Class of 1920 to be hung from the balcony with those of the earlier Classes, but the banner was not to be obtained from the firm that had always supplied them, and the Class of 1920 had to wait. But there was plenty of singing and cheering; Denny (Orville B., '11) as cheer leader outdid himself from his uncertain perch at the end of the table; the Class of 1917 made itself pleasantly conspicuous, as usual, and the dinner, under the new dining-room management, was good.

Neither Vice-President-Elect Coolidge nor Governor Cox was able to be present, but in their stead were two brilliant speakers from sister institutions who kept the diners amused and interested, and there was an intimate and stimulating report from Professor Talbot, '85, chairman of the Administrative Committee, on the accomplishments of the past year and the problems of the future.

Leonard Metcalf, '92, president of the Association, who presided, made articulate the sorrowful memory that was in every one's mind, when he spoke of the dinner a year ago, the celebration of a triumphant achievement so soon to be turned into grief, and proposed a silent toast to the memory of the great leader who almost exactly a year before had been lying stricken by his mortal illness while the alumni were gathering to celebrate the completion of the Endowment Fund campaign. He coupled with the name of President Maclaurin that of President Walker, whose portrait hung above the table, whose funeral had been held just twenty-five years before on January 8.

After reviewing the work of the Alumni Association for the past year, Mr. Metcalf presented to the Institute's historical collection a framed certificate of service from the American Field Service in France, describing the services of the ambulance given by an "anonymous donor" in the name of Technology and bearing the name plate of Edward Cunningham, M. I. T. '91. It is inscribed to Mrs. Edward Cunningham, "friend of the American Field Service, anonymous donor of Ambulance No. 754." The record read that seven of the members of the Section Sanitaire to which the car belonged received the *croix de guerre* and one was honored with the *medaille militaire*. Mr. Metcalf also adverted to the publication of the "Technology War Record,"

of which copies were on view in the lobby and urged those alumni who have not yet subscribed not to lose the opportunity.

Prof. Henry P. Talbot, '85, representing the Administrative Committee, reviewing the progress of the year, declared that Technology was facing a real problem in the accommodation of its rapidly growing student body. The buildings were intended to take care of 2000 undergraduates, he said, whereas the enrollment has now reached the 3500 mark. Increases in the faculty, making the sections larger and more numerous, and repeating instruction in various subjects are tiding over the emergency, but Professor Talbot suggested that the officers of the Institute in the future might have to make entrance requirements stiffer or eliminate more students who do not come up to standard during their college course.

Professor Talbot dealt also with the problem of the summer school, which has now reached in number almost the entire enrollment of the Institute before the war, and suggested that possibly Technology might find itself in a position where it would be advisable to keep the school open for twelve months in the year, as at Chicago University or perhaps build up a summer school for teachers of science, similar to that at Harvard.

It was also announced on the part of the Department of Architecture that at last, through the efforts of Professor Emerson, a successor to the late Professor Despradelle in the subject of design had been secured, a well-known Parisian architect, M. Farrand, who, it was confidently felt, would again give the Institute its former pre-eminence in this important subject.

Dr. Robert Bruce Taylor, president of Queens College, Ontario, whose speaking at the dinner of the Technology Clubs Associated in Philadelphia last March had given everybody who heard him a keen desire to hear him again, was introduced by Mr. Metcalf as president, administrator, theologian, and major and chaplain of Canadian troops throughout some of the hardest fighting of the war. "All Technology men love a man," said Mr. Metcalf, and the cheers that greeted Dr. Taylor, proved the truth of his words. A thorough Scotsman, wit and humorist, and man of practical good sense, Dr. Taylor kept his hearers in gales of laughter with his stories of the war and his reminiscences of his student days in Edinburgh University, the alma mater of Stevenson and Barrie, in the good old days when they had no money, no equipment, a stiff curriculum, and famous men as teachers. At his descriptions of Lord Kelvin and his experiments in physics even Professor Wilson smiled.

But he had serious ideas as well, particularly the warning that in these days of uncertainty and world poverty educational institutions might not find rich men as able or as willing to endow higher education and that the problems of financing might prove to be more difficult in the future than in the past. He traced the deadening effect of the war on education and the man power of the world, deploring the possibility of having the conflict all over again, as portended by ever-increasing talk of new armaments.

Dr. Taylor gave high praise to M. I. T., expressing the wish that Canada had something like it, but concluded his talk with a plea for purely idealistic education. "Educational efficiency is at its highest point," he declared, "but it is assuming too much the role of turning out material successes. Is that the only thing necessary for a man to achieve? If a man makes only a material success, he has no interest beyond his work except perhaps golf, and that is pretty much of a business now. Unless a man has idealism and poetry, he will be badly served when his work days are past. Education must not only give him an equipment which can make him feel that his feet are on earth, but it must give him other things which keep his head in heaven."

Prof. Burges Johnson of the department of English at Vassar College, an Amherst graduate, the final speaker of the evening, although not such a bubbling and headlong personality as Dr. Taylor, proved to be an adept in the dry Yankee way at dry Yankee anecdotes, and after a laughable exordium, kept his hearers keenly interested by a plea for old-fashioned inspiration in new-fashioned problems. He urged his hearers to make the most of every flash of inspiration. An essential part of inspiration, he said, was the interpretation and communication of it so that others could understand it. "There is now more mental dissipation," he declared, "by failure to utilize flashes of inspiration than there ever was of other kinds of dissipation before we became Puritans."

He ended with an excellently told race-track story in negro dialect, a story new to his hearers if their laughter meant anything, which hammered in the idea that it may be the right thing to hold in behind another horse until the home stretch — but to be sure that you are holding in behind the right horse. And the assembly dispersed, as is always well, with laughter.

THE EIGHTIETH COUNCIL MEETING

THE November and eightieth meeting of the Alumni Council was held on the evening of November 29, 1920, in the Walker Memorial, Cambridge, Mass.

The usual informal dinner was served at 7.00 p.m. with an attendance of fifty. The salad orator was Mr. Francis R. Hart, who had recently returned from a trip abroad and who spoke upon the present financial conditions in England and France.

At 7.45 p.m. the meeting was called to order by President Metcalf, with attendance of fifty-four.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Announcement was made of the date chosen for the annual dinner, January 8, 1921, and this was adopted by the Council.

President Metcalf presented the question of an Intercollegiate Employment Bureau and by vote the Council approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee, that it seems inexpedient for Technology to join this movement, because of provisions already made at Technology by its Division of Industrial Co-Operation and Research, because the Administrative Committee found it impracticable to enter into the scheme, and, further, because of the provision of employment of engineering students already made by the National Engineering Societies.

President Metcalf then called upon Mr. Hart to speak to the Council upon the question of dormitories. Mr. Hart spoke of the need of a careful study of this problem, that it should not be a hit-or-miss solution, because the placing of the dormitories was a critical question which was intimately concerned with the future development of the educational buildings. He paid tribute to the immense amount of work done by Mr. Bemis and his generosity in contributing funds for a proper study of this problem. He passed around photographs of models which have been made of dormitory units and placed in various positions. In one photograph these buildings were shown as if built between the Walker Memorial and the present educational buildings, some of them to the east of the Walker Memorial, some to the rear. In another an extension to the Walker Memorial was shown. The largest group of dormitories lay between the Walker Memorial and the present educational buildings. Mr. Hart had to add, "We haven't one dollar for these dormitories, hence let us not deceive ourselves." And further, when questioned by Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Hart admitted that, if we had the funds at this moment, it would seem unwise to begin the work at this time because of the present cost of construction.

Dr. Walker, retiring director of the Division of Industrial Co-Operation and Research, was next introduced by Mr. Metcalf and was invited to speak upon the question of the Technology Plan and

make report to the Council of such progress as has been made. He told the Council that only two concerns did not wish to take the contracts after it had been understood that they would join the movement, two more have not paid, but twelve or fourteen new ones have come in since the plan was organized. He stated that, in the beginning, it was suggested that this movement might stifle pure research. The Executive Committee of the Institute, however, had made an arrangement whereby a certain amount of all new contract money should be spent for pure research so that there is at present some \$15,000 available for this year. Dr. Walker, in explaining the work of the Division, presented an interesting analogy; it was as if the Institute was producing a certain kind of a boiler which it offered for sale to the contractors of the scheme. The vice-president or leading officer of a certain company had consented to buy this new boiler and had turned it over to his general manager, who in some instances welcomed it but in other instances said that there was no need of it, and yet in others had it placed outside of the buildings where it might rust or deteriorate. Dr. Walker then showed that it was the function of the Division to show the managers of the various concerns how well the boiler would steam, and above all to see that the boiler was not left outside where it would deteriorate. It is important for the division to fire the boiler for the concern and to demonstrate it in this way. Dr. Walker told of his visits among the various concerns contributing to the scheme and how in many instances he was at first unable to have it admitted that the concerns had problems. He explained this by suggesting that the principal officers do not receive reports of their problems, from the managers of the various divisions, for the managers prefer to present their problems to the Directors solved rather than unsolved.

Dr. Walker told also of the number of plans which had been offered to the concerns, how they had been urged to visit the Institute, and how his great endeavor was to keep in close touch with them. He believed that the Division is a success and is to continue to be a success.

President Metcalf next introduced Prof. C. L. Norton, who has been appointed director to succeed Professor Walker upon his retirement January 1. Professor Norton acknowledged the wonderful kindness and skill of Dr. Walker who has done everything to make the transfer of his executive duties of this Division as smooth as possible, and added that he welcomed the opportunity to come to this meeting to get acquainted with the alumni. He stated that he had no plans in mind to announce, but that he realized that the methods of continuing the work may from time to time have to be changed as they are in all organizations. He acknowledged that the Institute as an educational institution must safeguard its teaching functions above all and believed that in this, too, the Division could assist.

President Metcalf next called upon Mr. Webster, who spoke on the reason for starting the Division and stated that however good financially the scheme may be it must not interfere with instruction:

if well conducted and cared for, however, he believed that it would be an inspiration to the teaching staff, as it would force the members of the staff to come in contact with the industries and so pass this influence on to the students. He expressed his belief that this is the greatest step of its kind toward the highest type of technical training. Mr. Webster said that when he went to Technology there were no State universities and there was no second technical school at that time. We are the first to start upon this Technology Plan, although the Georgia Tech has had for some time a personnel arrangement to which his own firm has contributed. Mr. Webster stated that this new Technology Plan has been acknowledged as a great asset for technical schools by its having been copied at other schools. He felt that too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Walker for his splendid initiation of the work of the Division.

The president next introduced Prof. A. T. Robinson with the remark that another evidence that Technology is reaching out from the inside is the course which Professor Robinson has had charge of and which he himself had become acquainted with by having been invited to speak at one of the meetings.

Professor Robinson told how a discussion had arisen as regards the Technology program and of the need for more culture. The question then arose as to what form of culture could be given our students and it was then suggested that such a course as would take them from the inside and bring them into contact with the outside world would be helpful. In his enthusiasm he spoke upon the problem which was referred to him for a solution. As a result he is offering three courses, one on Engineering Publicity, another the Human Factor in Business, the third, which is being given during the present term, the Engineering Field. He realized that he could not give these courses himself, and he prevailed upon people on the outside to come to talk to his students. He showed how he had succeeded in securing men of unusually high standing to do this and how they had enjoyed themselves. He was pleased to show that the registration in these courses was considerable and is growing. He also referred to the work being done by some students who go out into the industries to help those who cannot even speak English, and suggested that this is the quick method of getting into touch with one's fellowmen.

Professor Robinson emphasized the need in stimulating the human contact among the students and of appreciating their needs and doing all to encourage them and to reach them from a personal rather than from a mechanical point and illustrated this point by numerous anecdotes. Professor Robinson gave, as an instance, how promising the new medical arrangement at the Institute seems to him and how happy he was in being able to tell the Council that now there is a human touch in the medical department, whereby students are visited by a woman who gives her time to this work and does it for the love of humanity. He believes that this ought to be recognized as a most important element in the care of our students. Professor Robinson concluded his remarks

by outlining his choice of type of man for the office of president of the Institute.

President Metcalf then called upon Mr. Barker, a student who has been appointed by the Institute Committee to make a study upon the problem of a student conference at Technology on the question of student honor. Mr. W. R. Barker gave an outline of the proposed plan and told how a conference in New York during the Christmas vacation was planned in order to interest other colleges and get their interest in the work of this conference.

President Metcalf next introduced the president of the Institute Committee and the president of the Senior Class, R. P. Smithwick, who asked the Council whether it would not consider the question of appointing an advisory council upon the question of the Walker Memorial.

Voted: That the Nominating Committee be asked to nominate three to serve as an advisory council upon the Walker Memorial and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hopkins expressed his personal appreciation of the remarks made by Professor Robinson and this was applauded.

Mr. Hale raised the question in regard to a memorial in the form of an athletic field to Dr. Maclaurin. Mr. Morss, as chairman of the committee on a memorial for Dr. Maclaurin, made a report that there were various reasons which made it impossible at this time to consider the purchase of land for an athletic field and the matter has been temporarily dropped. There being no further business, it was voted to adjourn.

DECEMBER COUNCIL MEETING

THE eighty-first meeting of the Alumni Council was held on Monday evening, December 27, 1920 in the Walker Memorial, Cambridge, Mass.

The usual informal dinner was served at 7.00 P.M. with an attendance of twenty-four. Mr. George W. Gilmore was called upon as salad orator. At 7.45 President Metcalf called the meeting to order with an attendance of twenty-nine. The business upon the call was the "Report on Electrical Engineering Co-Operative Course. Its Technical and Human Opportunities," and the "Report on Chemical Engineering Practice. Its Resumption since the War — its opportunity and What it has Already Accomplished."

The records of the last meeting were read and approved. President Metcalf announced that the Nominating Committee was not quite ready to report on the Advisory Council upon the Walker Memorial. It was also announced that L. L. McGrady had been appointed representative of the Fall River Association.

The president then presented the recommendation of the Executive Committee to the effect that the Alumni Association make an appropriation of \$750.00 for the expense of the Intercollegiate Student Conference to be held at the Institute. The recommendation was adopted by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Gilmore made a report of progress upon the collection of the fund for the American University Union. He showed a pamphlet, which is being distributed among Technology Alumni who contributed \$1000.00 or more to the Endowment Fund. The pamphlet states that Technology's share in this contribution is \$15,000.00. Since all letters have not yet been circulated the result cannot be estimated.

President Metcalf raised the question as to the holding of meetings and the matter was discussed. One recommendation was that the Council might hold quarterly meetings. Another recommendation was that single meetings might be omitted, if in the judgment of the Executive Committee no important business was on hand. After discussion it was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee may at its discretion postpone a meeting for one month, but that there should not elapse more than two months between meetings, from October to May inclusive, and that notices as to whether or not meetings are to be held upon the appointed day of the month should be sent monthly.

President Metcalf then introduced Prof. W. H. Timbie, who told the Council of the progress being made by the Co-Operative Course in Electrical Engineering, in which students spend three months at Technology and three months at the General Electric Company in electrical work. He showed how the course at Technology differed

from other co-operative schemes in having longer periods of the work and longer periods at school and how the theory of electrical engineering was emphasized even to a greater extent in this course than in the regular course of engineering. He emphasized the human side with an account of how the students lived together when at Lynn and when at Technology. The two sections made the use of the clubhouses continuous. The students are paid \$21.00 a week at the beginning of the course and \$24.00 a week towards the end. Although this does not pay their expenses, it helps toward their college expenses. He emphasized the cordial relations between the management at Lynn and the students. After explaining the course in detail, Professor Timbie answered questions which were raised by the different members of the Council.

President Metcalf next introduced Professor Haslam who is in charge of the course in Chemical Engineering Practice. He showed how this course in Chemical Engineering Practice differed to some extent from the co-operative course in Electrical Engineering. It, like the other course, is one of five years, but after spending four years at Technology, the students go to three stations for eight weeks each, at Bangor, Everett and Buffalo; they then return to the Institute for the last two terms of a fifth year for research and elective subjects. Professor Haslam gave numerous examples of special problems which the students had undertaken at these various stations and showed how these different stations provided for the students examples of various units of the process. It is the desire of the Institute, he said, to have men from other colleges come to the Institute and prepare themselves as candidates for this particular course. There are at present thirty students in this school, ten of them in each of the groups. They will return to the Institute at the opening of the second term and take up some special research work, the remainder of their work being entirely elective. There are about fifty applicants for the thirty places for the coming year.

Mr. Hunter of 1902 addressed the Council and raised the question of the committees on the school and for the various departments. The secretary was requested to report at the next Council meeting upon action already taken by the Council.

Dr. A. W. Rowe then addressed the Council on the question of athletics and explained to the Council how important it is to secure additional funds. A schedule of games has been sent about to alumni and tickets of the athletic event are offered to them for five dollars, but up to this time hardly enough money has been received to pay for the cost of circularizing. Dr. Rowe showed how the cost of athletics at Harvard amounted to \$162,000 last year, noted the expenditure for athletics at other colleges, and stated that last year Technology spent only \$8,000. Dr. Rowe was authorized by the Council to present to the secretary a letter which might be circulated among the members of the Council with suggestions as to additional appropriations for athletics.

Dr. Little also addressed the Council on the question of the school

of engineering practice and spoke of the profound impression this school has made upon the chemical engineering world and of the diversity of programs of the many colleges giving courses in electrical engineering.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 9.45.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK HONORED

At the centennial celebration of the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, the oldest medical school west of the Alleghenies, one of the principal addresses was made by Prof. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health, on "Modern Medicine and the Public Health." A number of honorary degrees were conferred, the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, Prof. James R. Angell, president of the Carnegie Corporation; Professor Sedgwick and others receiving the degree of LL. D., and Dr. R. W. Lovett, professor of orthopaedic surgery at Harvard, and other distinguished medical men the degree of Doctor of Science.

PROFESSOR CECIL HOBART PEABODY

Our latest Professor Emeritus—an appreciation of his life and work

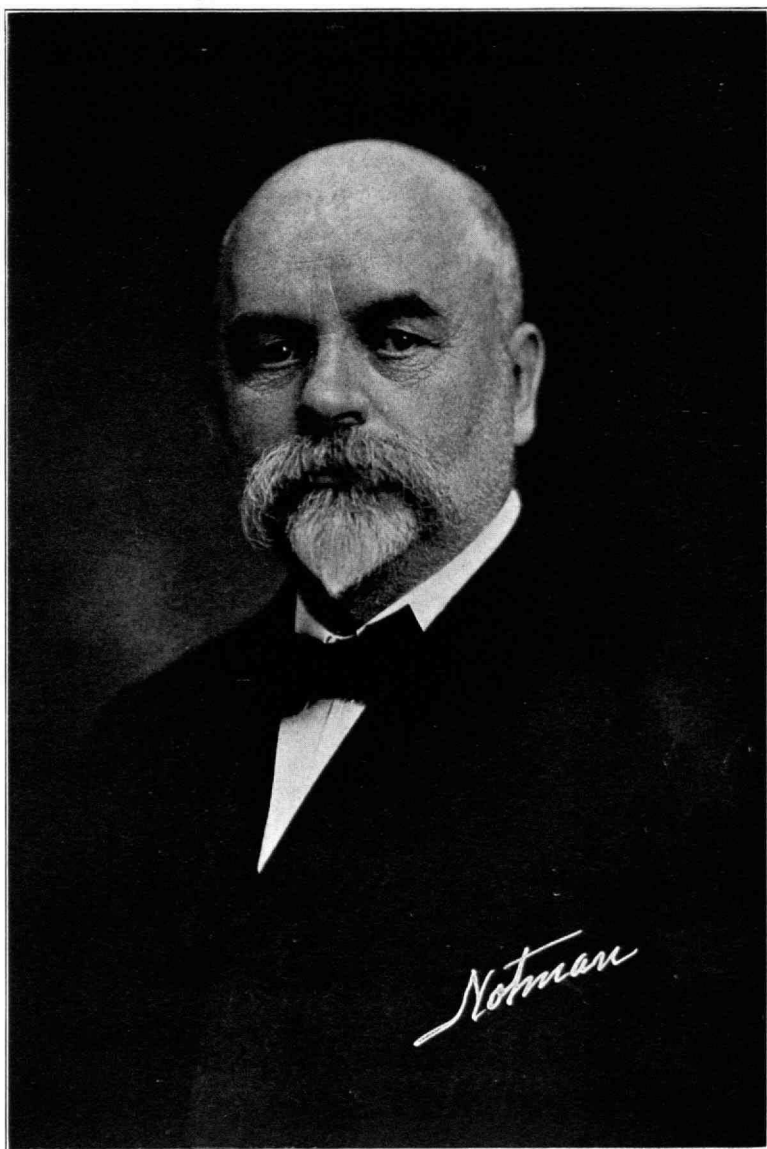
CECIL H. PEABODY entered the Institute in 1873 as a student in Mechanical Engineering. Soon after graduation he accepted a position as professor of Mathematics and Engineering at the Imperial Agricultural College in Sapporo, Japan, which office he held for two years. Later the Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service.

Returning to America, he was connected with the University of Illinois for a few years, but in 1883 was called to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an instructor in Mechanical Engineering. The following year he was made an assistant professor.

His first great work was on the "Thermodynamics of the Steam Engine," which came out in several revised and enlarged editions, finally including the theory of turbines and internal combustion engines. It was for many years the standard work on thermodynamics, and present-day textbooks resemble closely the pioneer work done by Professor Peabody in this subject. A table of the properties of saturated steam followed, with a valuable explanatory introduction. More than twenty thousand copies of the Tables testify to the general favor and usefulness it found in engineering circles. Later on, a revised edition of this book was published under the title of "Steam and Entropy Tables," which included the properties of steam specially useful in steam turbine design.

On the initiative of Professor Peabody a course in Naval Architecture was instituted in 1893, and he was made full professor in charge of the department. It was necessary that lectures should be given in Naval Architecture in addition to general allied engineering subjects already taught at the Institute. He undertook the work of preparing such lectures. The task was not an easy one, as no textbook existed in the English language covering exactly the desired field of theoretical naval architecture. The lectures were of a more advanced nature than those usually given in schools of naval architecture in this country, comprising not only the standard theory of buoyancy and stability, but also an outline of the theory of wave motion, rolling of ships, resistance and propulsion—subjects which had been continuously extended, due to the researches of the Froudes in England and Admiral D. W. Taylor in this country. Professor Peabody, as the result of his efforts in this direction, was able in 1904 to publish his well-known work on Naval Architecture, which has found general acceptance as a textbook, not only in the United States but in many other countries.

His enormous work in preparing these textbooks was carried out simultaneously with the numerous administrative duties which neces-



PROFESSOR CECIL HOBART PEABODY

sarily devolve upon the head of a department. The successful development of the School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, carried out in conjunction with the mastering of the subject of Naval Architecture, is a rare accomplishment. The first class, consisting of five men, was graduated in June, 1895, all of whom were soon professionally placed either with the Bureau of Construction and Repair or in private shipyards.

In 1901 the Navy Department decided to send cadets to the Institute to pursue special studies in naval construction. A three-year course leading to the degree of Master of Science was laid out by the faculty and received the approval of the chief constructor. With the exception of a brief interval, due to the pressing demands of the World War, a number of officers have been trained for the Construction Corps every year since that time.

Dr. Charles G. Weld gave financial assistance to the course in 1903 by providing a shop where models could be made by the students from lines which they had previously drawn, thus serving the dual purpose of presenting a clear idea of the shape of the vessel and providing an accurate surface on which to lay off the shell plating.

The successful development of the marine steam turbine during the first years of the new century made it desirable that a course dealing with their theory and design be incorporated into the work of the Naval Architects. This course was laid down in 1908, and a book prepared by Professor Peabody for use in conjunction with the marine turbine design appeared the following year. The work was so successful that a turbine design option which proved to be exceedingly popular was opened to students in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Assurances of the permanent continuance of the course, together with adequate facilities for the department were realized in 1912 by the bequest of Mr. Pratt, a Boston lawyer, whose memorial — a building bearing his name — is now nearing completion.

Another gift to the department made possible the undertaking of valuable scientific experiments on the model ships, Froude and Fulton, in the Charles River Basin. Tests on the Froude were, in some measure, substituted for the work in the Engine Laboratory. The Fulton was constructed at the Institute shops during the winter of 1913. Research began on the Froude in 1911 and was continued till 1915, when lack of funds made its continuance impossible.

With an initiative and ability to master a new subject seldom found in one of his years and responsibilities, Professor Peabody undertook the formation of a graduate course in Aeronautical Engineering in 1914. The wind tunnel, built soon after, attracted considerable outside attention, as it was the first of its kind ever built in America. It was used for research and instruction at the Institute, and also provided the means for the undertaking of Government research, which has been carried on ever since.

When the United States entered the war in April, 1917, the

Institute's work along aeronautical lines naturally led to the establishment within her doors of a Ground School for cadet aviation officers. As president of the Academic Board of the Ground School Professor Peabody exhibited the same executive ability, the same directness of approach, and the same initiative, which had characterized all his undertakings since he graduated from the Institute. The increase of his duties consequent upon the formation of the School for Aeronautical Engineers, opened at the Institute in May, 1918, made it seem wise for him to relinquish his position on the Academic Board, and his resignation was accepted in September of that year.

In the emergency of the war, Professor Peabody organized three intensive courses in Naval Architecture, the first beginning in May, 1917, and lasting for ten weeks. About one hundred men in all availed themselves of this special instruction, and twenty-two received commissions in the Construction Corps.

For nearly two years after the cessation of hostilities, which came with the signing of the armistice, Professor Peabody continued to carry the responsibilities of administration and instruction. In June, 1920, he resigned his professorship and became professor emeritus, after thirty-seven years of continuous service and scientific contributions, which won for him recognition from many foreign countries, as well as from America.

WILLIAM HOVGAARD.

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING AND OIL GEOLOGY TAUGHT AT M. I. T.

THE Institute has recently established a course on oil and gas production, to supplement those courses on oil geology already established. Paul Paine, consulting petroleum engineer of Tulsa, Okla., and formerly production manager of the Gypsy Oil Co., has been appointed special lecturer on petroleum engineering and gives a course of thirty lectures on oil and gas production.

Other courses given are a general course on the geology of petroleum, a course on the valuation of oil properties, and a course on the construction and interpretation of oil maps. In the department of chemistry are given courses on oil and gas analysis and the distillation of oils.

1895 PUBLISHES ITS TWENTY-FIVE YEAR BOOK

THE recently issued anniversary volume of the class of 1895, published in celebration of its twenty-fifth year out of the Institute, is an extremely creditable volume to the committee that issued it. A book of nearly two hundred good-sized pages, handsomely bound in blue cloth and copiously illustrated, it is attractive simply as a piece of printing. As a complete record of the class it has many features not seen in the ordinary book, particularly in the way of statistics and charts.

After a reprint of the class constitution and a list of past and present officers, there follow sixteen pages of photographs, the present-day photographs of about one hundred and twenty-two members of the class, in most cases facing their graduation day picture, showing clearly the ravages or improvements that time has made.

The main body of the book, about 140 pages, contains an alphabetical list of living and dead and "past" members of the class. There are 449 names of whom 356 are living and 39 are deceased members, plus 54 not classified elsewhere. The information, obtained through a questionnaire, contains not only the usual material, profession, marriage, children, clubs, etc., but also, in most cases, the member's amusements, his politics, his weight and his height. There is also a necrology and a list of the geographical distribution of the class.

Then follows a most interesting section of group photographs, dating all the way back to the '95 officers of Freshman Drill Battalion and the class groups taken during school years, but also group photographs of every reunion up to and including the big twenty-fifth this last year at Saybrook, Connecticut.

There follow some articles, clipped from the REVIEW and elsewhere of "Personal News and Notes," such as Draper's platinum smuggling feat from Russia, Sheridan's premature obituary, Huxley's story of the Sussex disaster, and one poem which does not sound as if it was written by an engineer.

Then there is an amazing series of statistics and averages, worked out from every conceivable angle, many* of them accompanied by graphs plotting the curves of marriage and birth and the like. And, at the end, all these averages are summed up in one grand average, which is worth quoting, as it shows not only the typical '95 man, but, perhaps as well, the typical Institute graduate of any year.

"The composite '95 man would have the following characteristics: Home — Boston, Mass.; age — 48; weight — 165 pounds; height — 5 feet 8½ inches; graduated at 23 years of age; married at 30½ years of age; has two children, one boy and one girl each about twelve years, nine months old; intends to send boy to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and girl to Smith; he is a Republican and finds his amuse-

ment playing golf and automobiling; he is the president of his concern; belongs to a large number of professional and social societies; is a Mason; and probably has a degree of A.B. or Ph.D. in addition to his S.B.; is still following the profession for which he prepared at the Institute and probably served with distinction in the World War."

All in all the book is one of the most complete analyses of a college class one is likely to meet with. And since a careful search through the book nowhere reveals, as far as this writer can tell, the names of those who so modestly and anonymously sign themselves, "'95 Class Book Committee," one can only mention the name of W. C. Brackett, secretary, on whom most of the work probably fell anyway.

R. E. R.

GEORGIA TECH VISITS M. I. T.

A distinguished pilgrimage inspects the Institute for an object lesson

ON November 22 a large delegation of distinguished publicists, business men and educators from Georgia, traveling in the interests of Georgia Tech, visited the Institute, to learn what we have here which may be of benefit to the southern school, in which it is proposed to invest some ten million dollars for future progress in Georgia.

The tour, as stated by President K. G. Matheson, of Georgia Tech, was undertaken "to give Georgians a visual demonstration of how Georgia's natural resources may be turned into wealth by following the northern and eastern sections of the country in combining science with industry." This is the idea which the Institute of Technology has worked out in its "Technology Plan," by which over two hundred of the industries of the country have retained the Institute in an advisory capacity. The party was brought primarily to the Institute in order to see the advantages and help which a scientific or technical school offers to the industries, if properly equipped and fostered by them, and it is the ambition and hope of the Georgia School of Technology to attain a similar position with respect to the Georgia and other southern industries.

What they got out of the trip is best told in the interesting narrative of a Boston *Transcript* reporter.

"If the Georgians put into effect the lesson they came to Boston today to learn, they will go home and support the Georgia School of Technology until it can do for industry what the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is doing in that field, and then the State of Georgia will be in a position to utilize her raw material better and not send so much of it away to be manufactured elsewhere.

'It is a joke,' said one of the visitors, as he passed through the textile laboratory at the M. I. T. this morning, 'that we have to send our cotton from Georgia up here to be manufactured. I remember when we even had to send it north to be bleached, but it is not so bad as that now.'

Rivalry between the Massachusetts 'Tech' and Georgia 'Tech' becomes more real because of this visit of about one hundred and twenty-five of the leading men in Georgia, and if the Georgia institution is to grow more rapidly, after the Georgia business men understand the importance of it to industry, the Massachusetts Technology is not to be outdistanced, because it was announced to the visitors that the present plant in Cambridge is only about one-half of what has been planned. New buildings are in the process of construction, and others will be erected later, so that in the course of time the M. I. T. will be about twice as large as it is now. That seemed to the Georgians like an

enormous undertaking, for what they saw of the M. I. T. in the course of a couple of hours this forenoon made a great impression on them.

It was a distinguished group of visitors. Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia was at the head of it, and next to him in leadership was Dr. K. G. Matheson, president of the Georgia School of Technology, the trip having been arranged by that school in the interest of its own future. The party reached Boston this morning at nine o'clock, from Niagara, and was taken by automobiles to the M. I. T. for a thorough inspection of that institution. It spent two hours going from one room to another, guided by Technology men who explained the various features, and later was received by Technology officials and by Governor Coolidge in North Hall, Walker Building, where luncheon was served.

The Tech, which is the Massachusetts Technology students' publication, published a special 'Georgia Tech' edition in honor of the occasion. This was distributed free to the guests at the luncheon. The Tech faculty was on hand to greet them. First words of welcome were spoken by Prof. H. P. Talbot, chairman of the administrative committee, as the party filed through the first door of the first building reached. For all of them to go through the whole institution together and see everything would have been impossible, as they have only a day to spend in this city, so the party was divided. John M. De Bell, '17, took charge of one of the divisions and Harold E. Lobdell, '17, guided the other as they went through the rooms that were supposed to interest them most. Classes were at work and machinery was in operation, and some of the operations were explained by the professors in charge.

California redwood was subjected to a test for strength in one of the rooms. Blocks six by six were put into the first machine and the power turned on, increasing in pressure, and the lecturer announced at intervals the amount of pressure applied until there was one hundred and ninety-nine thousand pounds, and then the wood crumbled. Another block of the same kind of wood was placed in another testing machine and it withstood the pressure up to one hundred and ten tons. Cement blocks, it might be assumed, would show more resistance to pressure, but a block which was made at Technology in 1916 was tried and it split under a pressure of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds. Tensile strength also was demonstrated. Manila rope, one and one-fourth inches, was tried, machinery pulling slowly at the ends until there was an application of ninety-five thousand pounds, and then the rope snapped.

Hydraulic demonstrations, in what probably is the best hydraulic laboratory in the country, had much of interest for the visitors, and the forge room attracted special attention because Mr. Lambirth was there—the old teacher of forge craft, who was introduced as the man who helped Ericsson build the Monitor which was to sink the Merrimac.

Lambirth is still on the job, operating his machine forge on which he turns out even fancy articles, and he presented a pitchfork of his own make to Governor Dorsey, with a card of presentation in penmanship of which any teacher might be proud. Governor Dorsey carried

the three-pronged fork during the remainder of the tour of inspection.

From classrooms that were interesting to rooms that proved still more interesting the party filed slowly, impressed by the size of the institution, and the completeness of its equipment. It went to the 'Wind Tunnel,' the building in which there is a large tunnel for testing airships by creating an artificial wind, and a forty-mile storm howled through the tunnel for the benefit of the visitors.

But there were even more fascinating experiences in store for the visitors, for when they reached the wireless room they were treated to music that had floated through the air from Medford, and they heard conversations which passed through space in this general vicinity and were not intended for their ears. It is 'scandal,' said the operator, and everybody in the room could hear it through the large horn. Here the visitors were given the privilege of sending radio messages back to their homes. They were told that they could write out any message to any part of the country and the American Radio Relay League, which is composed of amateurs, would transmit it free of charge."

At a dinner that evening given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce the visitors listened to educational and scientific leaders of Massachusetts tell of what has been accomplished in this State and to some extent of what can be done in Georgia. And Governor Dorsey and Dr. K. G. Matheson, president of the Georgia School of Technology, told of the inspiration they have gained from their visit to Boston and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which they inspected for several hours yesterday.

Dr. Matheson said that the delegation from Georgia had made many discoveries during their visit, which he was sure has been epoch-making for Georgia.

"We have been sleeping on our great possibilities and our great natural resources," he added. "I am not seeking to discredit the South, but we have not been efficient, and we go back with the firm conviction that trained intelligence coupled with sterling character can solve the great problems of life.

"You have appreciated the power and potency of a trained mind," continued Governor Dorsey. "We are indebted to you of Massachusetts for many things. You have built for us great cotton mills and great railroads. Your people have seen the desirability of developing our mines and your financiers have been men of vision, while ours have been asleep. Yours, therefore, have reaped a rich and well-deserved harvest."

Dr. Arthur D. Little, '85, spoke on "Georgia's Industrial Opportunities," declaring that the future of Georgia and, in fact, the entire South lies in chemistry, continuing to point out the many developments in the southern field of commerce in the past sixty years that have been directly due to chemistry.

He stressed the great waste that goes on in the industries in Georgia, and said that there is certain to be a great development of papermaking in Georgia during the next ten years.

"I will venture to say," added Dr. Little, "that pulpwood is rotting right at your doors worth tens of thousands of dollars."

Frederick P. Fish of the Institute Corporation spoke of the growth of that institution and declared that it is entitled to the reputation it holds throughout the world. In closing he promised Georgia Tech any help that Massachusetts Tech can give.

Everett Morss, '85, also of the Corporation presided and gave the Georgians a cordial welcome.

The tour, although arranged by the Georgia School of Technology, was financed personally by the individual members of the party, which included Hugh P. Dorsey, Governor of the State of Georgia and J. A. Mandeville, president of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Particular care was taken in picking the men who were to go, as there were very nearly five hundred applications and the party was limited to one hundred and fifty. Among the prominent men taking the trip, besides the Governor and Mr. Mandeville were: United States Senator W. J. Harris; Robert S. Adams, former president of the National Association of Rotary Clubs; Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*; Dr. S. W. Callie, State geologist of Georgia; Dr. K. G. Matheson, president of Georgia School of Technology; George B. Barrett, president of the Kiwanis Club, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Dance, president of the Georgia Ice Manufacturers' Association, Toccoa, Ga.; Charles G. Edwards, president of the Board of Trade, Savannah, Ga.; B. Mifflin Hood, president of the Southern Division American Face Brick Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Horace Lanier, West Point Iron Works, West Point, Ga.; W. W. Legge, president of the Rotary Club, Albany, Ga.; Hon. Sam Tate, Ga.; W. E. Dunwoody, president of the Standard Brick Co. and Georgia Brick Manufacturers' Association, Augusta, Ga.; J. S. Schofield, member of the Executive Committee Southern Metal Trades' Association, Macon, Ga.; J. T. Smith, member of the Executive Council Country Bankers' Association, Concord, Ga.; L. L. Arnold, Editor of *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.; Major John S. Cohen, Editor of *Atlanta Journal*, Atlanta, Ga.; George Winship, Jr., president, Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Heath, Sr., Georgia Manager, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Talbottom, Ga.; Chauncey Smith, Head of Industrial Department, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Ga.; John W. Grant, capitalist, Atlanta, Ga.

MEMOIR ON MURRAY WARNER, M. I. T., '92

BY LEONARD METCALF, '92

MR. WARNER was born on March 9, 1869, at Clinton, Illinois. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. Of his life there a classmate beloved of '92 Tech men, William R. Kales, writes the following interesting account:

"He entered the academy in the fall of 1884 and took the complete course of four years. Physically unadapted for athletics, he spent a good deal of his spare time hunting, fishing and in other out-of-door forms of amusement. He was always very popular with the members of his Class for, as you know, every one who came in contact with him grew more and more fond of him as they knew him better. His interest in all school and college affairs was of the keenest and I do not know any one in the Class of '88 at Exeter, who was more popular and more generally liked, with the possible exception of some of the athletic stars, in our little world up there.

It is hard for me to give you a sketch of his collegiate and school days, because his character was one of such modest unselfishness and his influence was along such quiet lines that there is very little in the way of dramatic incident to relate. I can think of many incidents illustrating his generosity, his sound sense and judgment and his helpful attitude in connection with everything that was right and deserved support, but an attempt on my part to set these incidents down on paper might make a long and dull story."

In the fall of 1888 Warner entered the Mechanical Engineering Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking his degree of Bachelor of Science in this department four years later. While at the Institute he exhibited in more marked degree the same modest, but always friendly and helpful, interest in Class affairs as in his personal friendships.

Of this and a subsequent period of his life Kales says:

"His modesty kept him in the background at Technology, as at Exeter, until his ever-growing army of friends pushed him into the Class Day office of Historian in our senior year. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity and I know of no one who exerted a stronger and better influence in trying to make life a little more worth living for those around him. His advice on all questions in the fraternity was always so generously given and was always based on such logical conclusions that no one's opinion ever carried more weight than his."

In the summer of 1891, prior to his senior year, Warner made a trip to Europe with Kales, tramping through southwestern Germany and Switzerland — a broadening influence which left a deep imprint upon his nature. Immediately after graduation, again with Kales, he made a trip to Cuba, as oiler on a fruit steamer. In the harbor of Baracoa a

bad fire broke out in an oil refinery on the shore and with characteristic promptitude Murray and his friend, Billy Kales, succeeded in bringing help from the ship, and in getting the pumps at the refinery into working order in such capable, energetic fashion that the fire was controlled, and on the succeeding day the mayor of the town made pilgrimage to the ship, with a delegation of notables, to thank them for their services.

Contact with one another in their preparatory school and collegiate days, led Warner and Kales to begin their professional work together. As Kales writes:

"In July, 1892, he and I went to work for the Wheelock Engine Company in Worcester, where we tossed up a cent to see who should have a job in the drafting room and who should have a job in the shop. Murray won and chose the shop. We were together until the following January, sharing the same room. At that time I (Kales) went to Chicago and have only seen Murray on rare occasions since. He was, however, the best man at my wedding, which was peculiarly appropriate as it was while in his company on the trip to Europe that I met my wife."

During the Spanish-American War, Warner served as lieutenant in the Navy. Some time thereafter he went to China, establishing the engineering department of the American Trading Company, and had to do with the installation of various electric and mechanical plants. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion he was in charge of the American company of Volunteers, organized by him to protect the foreign settlement at Shanghai. He was twice President of the American Association of China, which represented American interests there. He was a Thirty-Second Degree Mason of the Shanghai Chapter of the Order of Scottish Rights.

In 1904 he met in Shanghai and married Miss Gertrude Bass of Peterborough, Vermont.

Warner made an excellent name for himself in China, through his fair dealing, integrity and sympathetic interest with the affairs of that country, and upon his return to this country was recalled to China by the Chinese, to execute further work for them there. The affection and esteem in which he was held by them was shown by his being asked to act as godfather to the son of an influential mandarin — a responsibility which he cheerfully undertook and which he met throughout his life. Upon his return to this country he came to the East, where he remained for a time, but finally settled on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco and had made a very pleasant circle of interesting friends. When the war broke out he offered his services and in July, 1917, in response to the urgent call of Mr. Allen Hazen, M. I. T. '88, who was the consulting engineer on the construction of Camp Dix, he went to Wrightstown, New Jersey, to assist in the building of that camp, and after its completion he became construction quartermaster — a dollar-a-year man — in charge of the construction of utilities. In November he was commissioned major in the Quartermaster Corps, and made construction quartermaster in charge of utilities at Camp Dix, where he served until the armistice.

In this work, too, his singleness of purpose and sturdiness and independence of character enabled him to do a very excellent work. He made one of the best of the records made by men doing such work at the camps and cantonments, and established a record in the handling of his men and his "mess" at this camp, which won unusually favorable general comment, and just recognition from Major-General H. L. Scott, the commanding officer at Camp Dix, who wrote to him under date May 12, 1919:

"Before relinquishing command of Camp Dix I desire to record with you my commendation and appreciation of the manner in which you preformed your work as commanding officer of the utilities company at this camp. The splendid record which you have made stamps you as a most efficient and capable officer. You handled the various problems in connection with your work most creditably and the excellent manner in which the utilities company functioned at all times, is something in which you can justly take great pride.

Your assignment to important duties in construction work along the Mexican Border proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that your splendid services to the Government are as well known to Washington as they are to us at Camp Dix.

In parting, I wish you the best of success and trust it may be my good fortune to see you often in the future."

Strong and friendly words from an officer of the highest distinction in the United States Army, and be it said, one having the reputation of a martinet.

A colonelcy was offered to Major Warner, in Washington, by the Construction Division, which he refused, realizing the greater service which he could render at Camp Dix.

In his work upon the Mexican Border, Warner again exhibited this same constructive ability and personal modesty, coupled with the willingness that others should derive full advantage from his work.

One of his associates, Lt.-Col. F. G. Chamberlain, in a letter to him from Camp Travis, Texas, under date January 26, 1920, wrote:

"I want to write and express to you my appreciation for having had the pleasure of working with you for some very pleasant and strenuous eight months. You know and I know that any success that has been made of the Mexican Border project is due entirely to your strong personality and your untiring and never-ending efforts to make a success of every undertaking. Washington has given me credit for the success of this job to date, and I have told them and will continue to tell them that the success is not mine but is due to a combination of your wide experience, exceeding mine by many years, and never-failing counsel in the hundred and one problems which come up through all this construction. . . . Only a big, broad man could have undertaken to work under the conditions that you did and never once let me in any way feel that you were senior not only in rank but in years of experience. You have certainly taught me a lesson which I hope will never be forgotten, in

order that whenever a similar situation arises I will be able to show the same spirit and the same co-operation that you have."

Were better evidence needed to show Warner's ability to draw out the best in a man! A little later in transmitting to the adjutant-general of the army, in Washington, D. C., his recommendation for the promotion of Major Warner to a colonelcy, Major-General J. T. Dickman, then commanding officer at Fort Sam Houston, wrote of him:

"He is second in rank in carrying out the Southern Department Border project and is thoroughly familiar with it in all its details. He is a man of good judgment, trained in his profession, entirely competent, and serving the Government through his sense of patriotic duty. He has remained in the service with much sacrifice to his financial interests through his desire to be of service to his country in the emergency. He is one of the best officers in the Construction Division that I have known anywhere. It will be difficult to replace him when he is finally discharged."

This notice, which would undoubtedly have been effective in bringing promotion under normal times, became inoperative because of the general order which had been issued suspending temporary promotions.

Major Warner was transferred thereafter to the Presidio, at San Francisco, California, being placed upon General Liggitt's staff, in charge of utilities of the Western Department. It was while there that he was suddenly stricken, on October 2, 1920, on the Presidio golf field, and died shortly after being taken by military ambulance to the Fairmont Hotel.

The War Department accorded a military funeral from the home of his friend, Mr. Walter Bliss, the services being held at the Presidio Chapel, Chaplain Birch officiating, amongst the honorary pallbearers being his classmate, Frederic Harvey, '92.

The Class of '92 may well take pride in the splendid record of public service made by Murray Warner — a fearless advocate for the right, a courteous acquaintance, a warm and loyal friend.

DR. SUZZALLO SPEAKS BEFORE STUDENT BODY

Talks on "The Working Code of the College Man"—first since war—Administrative Committee attends—

Dr. Elihu Thomson presides

"WE must learn to glorify co-operation as we now glorify liberty," said Dr. A. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington at the convocation in Walker Memorial Tuesday afternoon, November 16. "A leader should not attempt to dominate; he interprets the aspirations of men and must recognize their limitations as to the sacrifices they can make."

"Remember," he went on to say, "It is the hard life which develops leadership. Napoleons were never made at pink teas — they were made at riots in the streets."

Dr. Suzzallo's subject was "The Working Code of the College Man." He emphasized the importance of alternate leadership, saying that one day the college president is the most important factor in life, while the next day the lawyer might be in the ascendancy, while on still another day the plumber would mold the destinies of people. This last brought a hearty response from the audience.

Dr. Elihu Thomson, acting president, presided at the convocation.

Dr. Suzzallo's familiarity with local educational problems and conditions was well established when he wrote his thesis on "The History of Education in Massachusetts" for his doctorate of philosophy from Columbia University. Dr. Suzzallo received both the A.M. and the Ph.D. from Columbia. He previously was graduated at the California State Normal School in 1895 and had received a degree from Leland Stanford University in 1899.

He has had a wide range of educational experience. For many years he was principal of schools in California. He was professor of education at Leland Stanford University and was a member of the faculty at the Teachers' College at Columbia. He has been president of the University of Washington for the last five years.

Besides his work in the field of education, Dr. Suzzallo has found time to be active in various state affairs. He was chairman of the Washington State Council of Defense from 1917 to 1919. At the time of the revolutionary strike of the "reds" in Seattle, he was appointed by the governor to act with the state's attorney general in handling the situation. The strike, as we all know, did not accomplish what the "reds" desired and broke up in a few days. In October, 1918, he was appointed wage umpire for the National War Labor Policy Board, and in this capacity settled some sixty disputes between laboring men and factory owners. In referring to this the Doctor modestly said that he

was the neutral member on a board of three representatives of labor and three representatives of capital.

At the present time, Dr. Suzzallo is a member of the Washington State Board of Education and the State Board of Geological Survey. He is also vice-president of the National Parks Association.

Dr. Suzzallo is an educational author of note, having published among others, two books: "The Teaching of Spelling," and "The Teaching of Arithmetic." Since 1909 he has been editor of the Riverside Educational Monographs. He is in Boston to confer with his publishers, Houghton & Mifflin.

Dr. Suzzallo is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, a fellow of the A. A. A. S., member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and others.

FEDERAL BOARD STUDENTS WELCOMED TO TECHNOLOGY

"Do not let your work get ahead of you and come out for some activity," was the keynote of the speakers at the recent banquet of the Federal Board students. Plans were made for the formation of a society to promote closer relationship between Federal Board students at the Institute.

Dean A. E. Burton, who was the first speaker, welcomed the men to Technology and cautioned them about trying to carry too many subjects. A thorough understanding of a few subjects was much better than a hasty idea of many. He advocated entrance into the social side of the Institute and advised the men to join a professional society in which they are interested and come out for some activity.

Mr. Fred T. C. McLeod, New England Federal Board head, brought the wishes of his office for a successful society and impressed upon the men the advisability of getting the best that Technology had to offer, remembering that the whole country was watching the success of the Federal Board students.

Professor J. W. Howard, who is the Federal Board counsellor for Technology, welcomed the opportunity of meeting the men in a group and extended an invitation to them to come in and see him any time at his office. He also emphasized the importance of doing a few things well in preference to crowding in many subjects.

At the close of the dinner a committee composed of L. D. Warrender, '22, Felix Stapleton '24, E. J. Weininger, '24, G. F. Taylor, '23 and T. W. Barton was elected to draw up the constitution and by-laws and present them at a dinner to be held the third week in January.

NEW SERVICE IN MEMORIAL DINING ROOM

Radical change in policy as a result of long-continued dissatisfaction with Walker's meals and prices

WITH the beginning of the January term the dining service in Walker Memorial was taken over by Smith & Philbrook of the Georgian restaurants in Boston and Cambridge. For a long time, especially during this fall, the service and the food have been the subject of so much criticism that the Administrative Committee made up their minds that something must be done, in order that the Walker Memorial Restaurant might be made to give more satisfactory service. The problem of just what to do was by no means an easy one.

Smith & Philbrook do not expect to make any change in the personnel of the Walker Memorial, but expect to gradually change the service so that eventually it will be the equivalent of the Georgian Cafeterias.

The Restaurant will continue to be run for the account of Technology, and Smith & Philbrook undertake the work of management solely because they are willing to render a service to Technology.

The following report is the result of an investigation of the Walker Memorial Dining Service made by Edward A. Ash, '22. While it was made prior to the announcement that Walker would probably be under new management next term, the material included comprises the most valuable information on the Walker Dining Service yet made public.

It was not until the fiscal year of June, 1919, to June, 1920, that the dining service settled down and functioned under normal conditions. Up to that time it had had an assured patronage due to the different branches of the service and was a paying proposition. During this period the total deficit of \$22,926 accumulated. An average of 1200 students a day was served.

This year if the present system is not radically changed an even greater loss will evidence itself. Because of the increase in the price of food and an undercurrent of propaganda among the students, the number using the hall this year has dropped 33%. Losses averaging from \$350 to \$400 are being incurred weekly.

The cause of this deficit does not lie in poor judgment in buying of supplies and selling of refuse. This is well attended to by the superintendent of the Service. Supplies are bought at regular hotel prices and are of the best quality. The hotel price is the price between wholesale and retail at which materials are bought for from 300 to 2000 people a day. Walker buys most of these in Charlestown directly from the railroad cars. In some cases Walker has the advantage of being able to buy wholesale. Thus it buys flour by the carload directly from the mills in Minneapolis and the load is run to the Technology tracks and is

carried from there to Walker by the Institute truck. Last year flour was bought at \$3 a bag just before the big raise in price and therefore much money was saved. Absolutely no commission is received by the superintendent from sellers as is the case of most buyers in the market. All of the fats are melted down and sold as well as the bones. A good price is paid for these by the New England Rendering Company.

What is called another cause by some is the fact that the Walker Service employs too much help. This is not true. Forty people are all employed and by comparing this figure with the employment lists of other restaurants and cafeterias, I find it low. Students receive the impression of too much help because they see the workers standing around at noon time who cannot clean silver, arrange dishes and set tables for the simple reason that all of these are in use.

Certain existing conditions must be dealt with. One is that a student would rather stint on food and pay \$4.40 for a ticket to the theater than to pay more for food and miss the show.

Another is that a large number of Technology men cannot afford to pay the present prices in Walker, and therefore either bring their own lunches or eat where they can get as little as they please.

A third is that the cafeterias whose prices are compared to Walker's by the students serve three paying meals a day for seven days a week, while Walker serves but one paying meal and that for only five days a week. Cafeterias still do good business during the Christmas and spring vacations, as they do not rely on Technology trade alone, while Walker on the other hand must either lay off its help and pay them at the same time or else have a complete turnover and hire a new crew at the end of every vacation period.

The first and most important thing which Walker must attain is volume, for volume and variety go hand in hand. The Dining Service cannot expect a large crowd to come unless they first offer a change. The question which shall go first, variety or volume, must be answered with the word variety. I suggest that the Dining Service institute an advertising campaign announcing a change of policy with lower prices and more variety. Such a campaign must be entered into in a whole-hearted manner, and must be adhered to, to the very last. A suggestion is that a ticket to one of the new kind of meals be given free to all students with a string attached that the user of the ticket express his opinion of the new system, if good to every one, and if adverse, criticism to the superintendent of the Service so that any fault may be corrected. Such a scheme will give volume of trade with increased returns and larger profit.

In order to alleviate the added expense of dances and convocations to the dining system, I suggest that either one of two things be done.

(1) Cause the Institute to bear all the expenses such as this club charge with the aid of the student tax, or (2) make the club service self-supporting and paying as the Harvard Union does. There is no reason why caterers' charges should not be entered against the club giving a dance and no reason why the club should not pay all the cost for clearing and preparing for the event. The strange fact is that most of the clubs

give their dances with an idea of profit and thus they would not be hurt as the authorities feel they would by having to pay a high price. High prices can be charged for good dinners. A society that is willing to pay \$2 to \$3 in town for a meal would certainly be willing to pay the same in Walker were it offered the same meal. They could not get a meal in town for less than \$1.50, so why should Walker offer them such a one at a loss? If the authorities will agree to allow the system to run on this basis it would soon become self-supporting, as is illustrated by the case of the Harvard Union which was in just such straits up to this year when they radically changed their policy.

HARD-HEADED ENGINEERS SEEK WISDOM OF PLATO

PART of the training which is offered to the students of the Co-Operative Electrical Engineering course while they are at Lynn is an opportunity for becoming acquainted with non-technical literature. Although the list of recommended books contains the best of the Greek and Latin classics, Victor Hugo, Turgenev and selected writers of our twentieth century, there was a request that Plato's works be included. Thus, while the experience which the students are obtaining is intensely practical, their reading is just as intensely humanistic. Approximately one-third of the class comes from other institutions such as Yale, Colgate and Annapolis, and several already hold degrees. Students of this calibre need little warning as to the danger of disregarding the cultural.

In continuance of the policy of making the course as practical as possible even on the literary side, arrangements are being made for a lecture before these men on "Writing For The Press," by the editor of a Boston paper. Reports of this lecture are to be made by the students and turned over to the editor to be judged in terms of their acceptability for his newspaper. If the engineer is to make his influence felt in his community he should be able to place his ideas before the public in an effective manner. There is no better medium for this expression of himself than the local press.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE WAR RECORD BOOK

The Boston *Transcript* reviews it and estimates its value — high praise for M. I. T.

IN a volume of nearly eight hundred pages the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology presents for permanent record the services of the Institute's staff, its former students and its undergraduates to the country in the Great War. The mere assembling and publication of this material has been an undertaking of no mean magnitude, because the figures are so large and the services so numerous and varied, but it has been attacked with true Tech spirit, to do with its hands whatever is set before it. In ratio of number engaged in war work no other college has a record that is comparable, for out of 7900 former students whose addresses were known at the beginning of the war, 4897 served with the Army, Navy or Marines of the United States, 79 others with the forces of the Allies, with 2300 engaged in some civil capacity in employment related to the war. It is therefore true that more than ninety per cent of known former students went to the aid of their country in the emergency. So far as quality of service is concerned the showing is equally surprising, for 2528 or fifty-one per cent of those in military branches were commissioned officers. In this group were two major generals and five brigadiers, while the industries showed almost without exception a Technology man or men at the top.

With such a record the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has not only emphasized its place as a university, but it has actually played such part in the defense of the nation, "that it became, as it always must become in time of a great emergency, to all intents and purposes an integral part of the nation's military forces."

It is hopeless to attempt to touch any but the highest spots in such a story in the space of a brief review, but a few items may be noted to show the nature of the services rendered.

The roll of honor includes 126 men who gave their lives to the cause. Great lists are given of the services performed by the men in the Army and Navy — two hundred closely printed pages in all — while an equally concise list of civilian accomplishments requires one hundred and fifty pages more.

Altogether there were 451 Tech men who took part in battle, and spirited stories of individual experiences comprise the section of the volume devoted to this subject. There were M. I. T. men with the French infantry at Verdun and at Neuve Chapelle with the British, and with the American units at Cambrai and from that time till the armistice they saw constant service. In the great counter-offensive they were with American troops, quite largely in artillery, and one of them was a participant in that real battle of the Chateau-Thierry on

June 14, 1918, the real turning point of the War. A stirring story of Montfaucon is given by a participant and the various Argonne attacks and the pursuit to the Meuse conclude this portion of the description with some references to the airplane work, to which the Institute men took quite naturally. Personal relatings of experiences make here an interesting story.

One has difficulty in estimating the complexity of the situation in which this country found itself, carrying on war on foreign soil in a place where the inhabitants had their hands quite full in caring for their own needs. Ports, railway systems, shops, and other transportation facilities were necessary, to be constructed of materials shipped from here, and this was under the direction of Samuel Morse Felton, '73. The mechanism for carrying forward food and supplies was required, and hospitals were among the matters of vital importance. At Beau Desert the plans called for accommodations for 17,000 beds, and there were required no fewer than 1000 buildings with railways, roadways, sidewalks, telephones and fire system. Colonel Harold W. Jones, '98, was the commander of this extraordinary enterprise, which at the time of the signing of the armistice was caring for 12,000 patients.

With reference to war activities in this country, while they lacked the excitement of the presence of an enemy they were of utmost importance, since on them depended the preparation of the fighting force and its maintenance in France. We realize how hurried was every movement, but to leap at once from a condition of unpreparedness and even negligence to wartime strength and activity was a task that demanded every resource. Here the skilled engineer had his field and here the men of the M. I. T. did their marvelous work.

The first patrol squadron was organized by Loring Swasey, '98. He had designed an express cruiser for another alumnus, which proved so seaworthy that a mosquito fleet was suggested. When the shadow of war was evident to those with vision, he organized such a fleet of nine fast boats built by individuals with the purpose of turning them over to the Government if needed and began practice with them. This was in 1916. In due time the Navy took over this squadron and the owners became the first officers of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Towards the close of 1916 Swasey together with Lester Gardner, '98, George E. Hale, '90, and Hollis Godfrey, '98, became assured that war was imminent and were active in suggesting a policy for Technology. This was practically adopted, but in the state of public opinion and the lack of official initiative on the part of the Government, the Institute was obliged for a while to "carry on" alone. Hale was probably the moving spirit in the formation of the National Research Council; Godfrey turned his energies to the industrial phases of the work and is credited with influence towards the formation of the Hay bill, which provided among other matters for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Council of National Defense, while Gardner undertook publicity work, by way of educating the country.

President Maclaurin was named educational director of the Stu-

dents' Army Training Corps. This was in addition to his regular work, magnified into extraordinary duties in fitting the courses at the Institute to the needs of the emergencies. Prof. William H. Walker began in 1917 the search for helium-producing gas fields, in October was made director of the work, but in the re-organization was transferred to the Edgewood Arsenal, which was built and administered by him till the close of the war. It was intended for the filling for toxic gas shells, but became the place of manufacture of phosgene, chloropicrin and mustard gas. The research laboratory here brought together a goodly number of men from the chemical department of the Institute, in fact to such an extent that some criticism was induced. Prof. James F. Norris, Prof. W. K. Lewis, '05; Bradley Dewey, '09; William Green, '05; William H. McAdams, '16; Norman J. Vile, '16; Robert E. Wilson, '16; and others from the institution constituted the staff. It was, however, a work of the Institute almost throughout, and fortunately for the Germans, who were to be out-fought with their own weapons many times intensified, the war came to an end. In chemistry especially the remark of the young soldier was true. "The armistice spoiled a perfectly good war."

A prime need of the situation was the withdrawing of nitrogen from the atmosphere, the only available source under the conditions, and three M. I. T. men comprised the experts to whom the development of the work was given. They were W. R. Whitney, '90, Elihu Thomson of the corporation and Prof. A. A. Noyes, '86. These men really developed the process, at the time in use only in Norway on a large basis, and they established the manufacture of nitrates to an extent quite equal to the usual importation from Chile.

The office of purchase, storage and traffic, with many purposes and manifold duties was under the command of General Goethals. His executive officer was Gerard Swope, '95, and the magnitude of operations may be judged by the budget which called for nearly eight billion dollars.

The military camps were constructed by a committee named by the council of national defense. These enormous enterprises were planned by a body of engineers under Charles T. Main, '76, George W. Fuller, '90 and Leonard Metcalf, '92. How rapidly they went forward towards completion is common knowledge today. The great army supply bases in Brooklyn and Boston were planned by Tech men. Cass Gilbert, '80, B. W. Latham, '03 and Charles A. Johnson, '09 for the former and Frederic H. Fay, '93, Charles M. Spofford, '93, and Sturgis H. Thorndike, '95, for the Boston buildings. The importance of these constructions is evidenced by the cost, \$24,000,000 for Boston and \$32,000,000 for Brooklyn. Hog Island, the marvel in construction of the twentieth century, was largely administered by M. I. T. men. It is the greatest undertaking ever committed to a private firm and surpassed only by the Panama Canal in the great works of this Government.

The ubiquity of Tech men in manufactures that were related to the war is one of the surprises of the book. Whether in airplane investiga-

tions or in the construction of these necessary weapons, the production of munitions — the du Ponts, T. C., '84, and Pierre S., '90, furnishing half that demanded by the Allies — in ship construction, rubber, apparatus, wearing apparel, machinery, instruments of precision, research — no matter where one may look, the instruction afforded by the M. I. T., was a foundation of production.

In other lines of work induced by the necessities of war the Institute has been active. The work of its women in organizing relief and comfort kits, Christmas gifts and libraries for the camps, forms an interesting chapter, and the Technology ambulance was early in the field, quietly organized, financed and sent abroad, while the M. I. T. Union in Paris, the first of the college meeting places over there, afterwards merged with the American University Union, evidences the multifariousness of the helpful spirit of the graduates of this school.

These matters are in general records of individual or group accomplishments and no less remarkable were the achievements of the undergraduates, and the larger matters which the Institute as a whole undertook. These form a story that is more familiar to the citizens of New England.

The volume is an attractive one, although from its size and its coated paper a bit too heavy for the hand. It has been well prepared, under the eye of the Alumni Association, its editor being John H. Ruckman, '10. It is well illustrated, presenting very many phases of the peacetime as well as wartime activities of the institution.

AN AVIATION UNIT

ACCORDING to plans now under consideration by the department of military science and tactics of the Institute, a fourth Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit, an air service detachment, is to be established at the Institute with the beginning of the year. Students who complete the compulsory two years of military training and who pursue this advanced course will be given reserve officers' commissions as second lieutenants, and after six months' active service may receive regular commissions in the air service. Members of the senior class who have completed the required military training course have been permitted to enter the signal corps unit, holding reserve commissions in that division. These men will not be granted a diploma until they have finished a summer camp course of instruction of six weeks' duration next summer. Men in the advanced military courses receive commutation of rations amounting to fifty-three cents a day.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Technology to be Host to Eastern Colleges

THE complete preliminary plans for the big intercollegiate conference which is planned to be held at Technology next April, have been made public by the committee appointed by the Institute Committee which has been investigating ways and means for the conference.

Provided that the plans go through the conference will be one of the biggest projects of an undergraduate nature ever attempted in any college, and will do much to put Technology in the forefront as regards desirable publicity. At present the matter is being held in abeyance until after the vacation, when the colleges, which are to be invited to send representatives, will be asked for their opinions.

The report of the committee, with the suggested program, budget, outline of the conference and a list of colleges which will be invited to send delegates is appended.

To the Institute Committee:

Your committee appointed October 29, to investigate the practicability of holding an intercollegiate conference at Tech to discuss problems of student government, after consideration and consultation with the Dean, recommends that a conference such as outlined in this report be carried out.

The aim of such a conference to be to discuss the problems of undergraduate government in student activities pertaining to:

A. Student government body corresponding to Institute Committee.

1. Organization. 2. Authority of government body. 3. Relations with the faculty and alumni on student government. 4. Control of scholastics. a. By faculty supervision. b. By student government. 5. Finance system. 6. Relations to student social life. a. Prom and dances. b. Smokers.

B. General undergraduate problems. 1. Dormitory control. 2. Interfraternity relations.

C. Athletic organization. 1. Control by a. Alumni. b. Faculty. c. Students. 2. Financial support. 3. Methods of getting and maintaining "esprit de corps."

D. Publications: Problems of 1. Daily. 2. Yearbook. 3. Comic. 4. Monthly.

E. College theatricals. 1. Annual show. 2. Dramatic associations.

F. Musical clubs.

G. Christian association.

H. Societies and clubs.

I. Any other suggested problems.

The following colleges should be invited to send not more than five delegates to the conference: University of Maine, Bates College, Amherst College, Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Colby College, Holy Cross, Middlebury College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, New Hampshire State, Tufts, Trinity, University of Vermont, Wesleyan, Worcester Polytechnic, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, New York University, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, St. Lawrence, C. C. N. Y., Stevens Institute of Technology, Cornell, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Syracuse, Colgate, Hobart, Union, Hamilton, University of Rochester, Rutgers, St. Stephens, Allegheny, Dickenson, Bucknell, Gettysburg, University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Mulhensburg, Washington and Jefferson.

This list includes forty-five colleges and an estimated maximum total delegation would be about seventy-five men.

The suggested date to be April 23, 24, 1921, to be definitely fixed later.

The committee should plan to get in communication with the various colleges as soon as possible, to find out if they are interested in a conference of this nature, and also to have them send men copies of their organizations and different problems they would like to have discussed at this conference.

It would not seem advisable to the committee that this conference be run unless several of the bigger colleges seem interested.

The committee should have the North Dining Hall fixed up with files of various organizations and constitutions, and arrange to have all the meetings there. They should also plan on getting the adjoining faculty room for individual conferences.

The committee should appoint one man from each fraternity on an entertainment committee to work as a sub-committee of the general committee, and through them should arrange with the fraternities to entertain and provide living accommodations for five men apiece for this week end.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Arrive in Boston Friday morning.

1 P.M., Friday. In room 10-250 general meeting at which outlined plans of the conference are to be given to the delegates.

2-5 P.M. The North Dining Hall. Student Government Body Conference.

6 P.M. Dinner for the various delegates at different fraternity houses.

6 P.M. Formal dance in Walker Memorial. Sixty delegates from other colleges and one hundred and fifty couples of invited Tech men.

9-10.45 A.M., Saturday. A conference on athletics.

11 A.M.-1 P.M. Conference on Publications.

2-3 P.M. Conference on Undergraduate Problems and Societies and Clubs.

3-4 P.M. Conference on College Theatricals and Musical Clubs.

4-5 P.M. Conference on Christian Association Problems.

6.30 P.M. Formal banquet in North Dining Hall for sixty delegates and sixty invited Tech men.

9.30 P.M. Suggest to the various fraternities that they provide entertainment for the men they are interested in.

That the proposed conference is interesting college men is shown by the following comment from *The Daily Princetonian*.

"An intercollegiate conference, discussed and agitated among men of several leading colleges for some time, seems most likely to become a reality early this spring. Its aim is the bringing together of representatives of various eastern colleges to discuss problems of undergraduate government and student activities.

"The conference itself is to be composed of five representatives from each college within five hundred miles of Boston, making a total of about one hundred and fifty men. Already forty-six colleges have been invited to attend, and it is understood that any others may send representatives if they so desire.

"The credit for the actual organization of the conference falls to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The plans of organization are at present in the hands of the Tech Intercollegiate Conference Committee with W. R. Barker as chairman. The place of meeting will probably be at Tech, as this institution has volunteered to provide accommodations and arrange entertainments for the conference members.

"Those attending will live at the various fraternity houses, while entertainment in the form of banquets and dances will be provided gratis. In order to give opportunity to men interested in extra curriculum activities, such as periodicals or athletics, to come together, the sessions of the conference, will probably consist of small section groups meeting simultaneously in different rooms."

RUSSIAN STUDENTS AT THE INSTITUTE

Young men of good family of the old regime working here for
Russia's future

TWELVE exiled but stout-hearted young Russians are educating themselves in Boston against the day when they may return to the homeland and strive to develop its tremendous resources, once a stable government is established.

In all, thirty of these intellectuals are studying in different educational institutions of America. They plan to go back ready not only to assist in rebuilding their war-torn country, but even to bring together economically all of the Slavic peoples, no matter where man-made boundaries may lie.

The dozen students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology were the first of these reconstructors placed in this country. They are maintained by the Russian embassy in Washington, established by the Kerensky democracy and never displaced, because that was the last regime of the Czar's former vast empire which the United States officially recognized.

By a coincidence Boris Bakhmetieff, the present ambassador, bears the same surname as the Czar's envoy, George Bakhmetieff, though they are not related. It is to this Kerensky diplomatist that the Russian students here look as their government head.

It is emphasized, however, at the embassy and by the students that the campaign for their technical education has no ulterior political motive. No matter what the future government of Russia may be, they declare they will work in harmony and unison to advance the greatness of their country.

The young men training themselves for specialists both in industry and warfare come from all grades of life in their native land, from peasant to noble. The embassy is assisting all whom it can, with left-over war funds, but needs more money. It plans to extend its activities until every young Russian in America who has the requisite ability is given a chance to train for his labor in getting the fallen bear to his ponderous feet.

When Kerensky's government crashed and educated Russians were massacred, or had fled, the embassy in Washington still remained as a token of Muscovite civilization, seeing to the settlement of contracts and helping refugees who came under its wing. These refugees are still getting out of Russia occasionally, and many who do not get as far as this continent are helped by the allied governments of Europe.

Probably the most notable of the students here is Alexis R. Wiren, Tech, 1919, to whom the embassy has given the management of its unique educational enterprise. His family stood high in St. Petersburg during the monarchical regime.

His father, Admiral Wiren, commanded the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in 1904. In 1914 he was made commandant of the naval reserves of the Baltic fleet with headquarters in the Kronstadt fortress, where he was slain the first day of the revolution.

His elder son, Alexis, was a lieutenant in the Czar's navy and later held a commission in the navy of democracy. Kerensky sent him to Tech to be a student of naval architecture. After graduating he became instructor for his alma mater. Last summer the embassy ordered him to take up his present duties; ordered him, for he like many other students is considered a reservist and owing the embassy obedience.

While working first for Russia, they are all imbibing the American spirit and institutions which they will carry over the sea. They hope later to open an immense field for American commerce.

George R. Wiren, a brother of Alexis, is now at the Institute studying to be an architect. He, too, was an officer in the Czar's navy and stuck to his post until Kerensky fled. In 1918 he suddenly left his studies, at the command of the embassy, presumably, though he doesn't say so. He was found next in Siberia giving such help as he could with the army of Admiral Kolchak in the campaign against the Bolsheviks.

Wiren previously had been navigating officer in Kolchak's staff, while the latter was commanding the Black Sea fleet in 1916. He had to flee for his life after the downfall of the Siberian republic and Kolchak's evacuation. With difficulty the young man got back to Boston and resumed his course.

Alexis Wiren officially acts as secretary to the naval attache under Bakhmetieff in Washington. In an interview with the Boston *Sunday Advertiser* in the national capital he said his hope was to accomplish the rejuvenation of the Russian nation by evolution rather than by revolution.

"Russia's greatest need is education," he said, "and my plan for the restoration of the nation lies in technically preparing students who are in America so they may return with practical American knowledge and apply this to Russia's needs. Then she may take her rightful place among powerful nations.

"When the revolution developed in Russia, the men who were here by orders of our government were compelled to work at anything to earn their living. They appealed to the embassy for assistance.

"The ambassador allocated some small funds left over from uncompleted war contracts, and as a result about thirty students are now being educated in American colleges and universities. Some are at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"I graduated from the last named school in 1919, and since that time my effort has been to organize a Russian Students' Christian Association, much after the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"There is not, and will not be, any political aspect to this campaign. It is wholly economic and humanitarian.

"Our intellectuals and scientists have been beaten in this vast

upheaval. They have been murdered or starved because they have been neutral in their political views. The average life of the young officers was only a few days.

"Professor Kryloff, widely known as a mathematician, was seen in 1919 in Petrograd in rags. There are no longer teachers, either young or old; the young have been killed and the old starved or mentally incapacitated from long suffering.

"Something must be done to help Russia take her place in the sun. My campaign will be waged to educate as many students along technical lines as possible. Mechanical engineers will enter automobile, tractor and harvesting machinery plants, railroad shops and general machine shops. When they have mastered those trades they will be fitted to teach what they know and develop the vast industries of our great Russia.

"Many of our boys are trying to escape to allied countries where they may be able to complete their education.

"Great Britain is taking care of a number of Russian youths in England. There are at least forty technical students in America who need help. My plan will include a clearing house of these students after they have finished at the various schools."

George R. Wiren, the younger of the brothers, looks much older than his years, but his heart is young and his spirit unbroken by the tragedies in which he has been a leading actor.

Tall and fragile, courtly in demeanor yet shy in conversation, his face marked with an old man's lines, young Wiren is plainly an idealist, but also a practical visionist. His abandonment of the rifle for the tools of the architect shows him to be keenly practical as well as tirelessly energetic.

"It is not to the rebuilding of Russia alone that I look forward," he says. "It is to help all Slavic peoples that we are working. All must go forward together. It is for a Pan-Slavic union we work — perhaps even a loose political union such as England and her dominions have may come."

Alex Dedouloff, in the same class as Wiren but training for a civil engineer, was a lieutenant in the army. Their classmate, Alexander G. Nikolsky, who is specializing in electrical engineering, made a name for himself in arctic exploration.

Another electrical engineer in the making at Tech is Gregory M. Loukianoff, '22; Alexander P. Popereff, '22, takes engineering administration.

Four will graduate in June: Nicholas Ottens, civil engineering; Michael V. Sacharoff, Michel P. Sinelnikoff and Alexander A. Skortgroff, mechanical engineering.

Vladimir Pertzoff, '23, is studying biology and public health. V. Korvin-Krukovsky, '21, is taking a course in airship designing and construction. He was an expert pilot. — *Boston Advertiser*.

PROGRESS IN ATHLETICS

Recent activities of the Advisory Council—bars lowered on T awards—a boathouse for the crew—and other news of interest

At the December meeting of the Advisory Council on athletics, the passing of a motion to slightly lower the bars for insignia awards to cross-country men, the final approval of the Athletic Association plans for a separate treasurer, and the discussion and action concerning the securing of a graduate manager were the main points of interest.

A letter of Major Briggs was referred to, concerning our very stringent rules of insignia awards, and the question was brought before the council as regards the advisability of making these a bit more lenient. The matter was considered from all sides and Mr. George Brown of the B. A. A., who was present at the meeting as a visitor, when asked concerning his idea, expressed his belief that in the present form the rules were much too strict. At present any man to win his "T" must place twelfth or better in the I. C. A. A. A. A. or fifth place or better in the N. E. I. C. A. A. meets. Finally a motion was passed to the following effect: That a man to win his "T" must be one of the first fifteen per cent of the number of starters in the I. C. A. A. A. A. or one of the first ten per cent in the N. E. I. C. A. A. That is ten or fifteen per cent of the number of starters is taken as the case may be, and the man must place ninety per cent or better than the others to win his "T."

Plans for the organization of a boat club at the Institute are well under way and have been approved by the Advisory Council on Athletics. It is the purpose of the club to promote interest in rowing of all kinds at the Institute among the undergraduates, alumni and faculty, and to provide equipment in the form of single and double sculls, wherries, tubs, canoes, etc., so that students can get a chance to use the ideal water conditions available in front of the Institute buildings. It is also intended that the club shall co-operate with the Technology Rowing Association and provide the crews of the Association with quarters in the B. A. A. boathouse. This boathouse has been used by the crews of the Institute for several years and, while the number of Institute men using it has been rapidly increasing, the number of B. A. A. members interested in rowing has been correspondingly decreasing.

This situation has led to the necessity on the part of the B. A. A. of closing up their boathouse or selling it. It is ideally located for the use of the Institute, being sheltered sufficiently by the Cottage Farm Bridge so that a shell can be launched from it even though the Basin is too rough for rowing, and quiet water can be found upstream. The B. A. A. has been anxious to sell their boathouse to the Institute and negotiations have been opened with Mr. Albert Creiger, chairman of the

B. A. A. Athletic Committee. The prospects are very good that the building will be purchased and Dr. A. W. Rowe is tending to the Institute's interests in the matter. It is also planned to raise an endowment for taking care of some of the overhead expenses. In this way the membership cost can be reduced materially and the privileges of the club opened up to a wider field among the students.

The present coach of the Institute crews, Mr. P. B. Manning, would be retained as caretaker and coach combined. Mr. Manning is an expert carpenter and all the repairs on equipment would be handled by him.

According to the present arrangement in getting up crews each year, a large number of men report at the boathouse and are cut the first or second week of practice due to the deplorable lack of facilities for handling large squads. Many men who come out for crews are either too light or have had insufficient experience and cannot be retained until they develop sufficiently as oarsmen. Many others come out for the sole purpose of rowing for exercise and it is to these men that the boat club idea presents a special appeal, by providing equipment whereby they can get rowing exercise without holding up the development of the crew.

There are many members of the faculty who have stated that they could do better teaching if they were able to get in an hour's beneficial exercise three or four days a week. Many of the alumni who are now members of the Union Boat Club or the B. A. A. would be glad to pay for the privilege of using the B. A. A. boathouse for their starting point.

Dr. Maclaurin was very much interested in rowing and hoped that some day the basin might be used extensively by the undergraduates. He was familiar with rowing as it is carried on in England. It is the one form of athletics with which he was conversant.

About fifty men have already declared their intention of joining such a boat club and it is hoped that at least one hundred will be added to the list. A meeting will be held within a short time and outlines of the plan brought forth then. All men who have already declared their support of the idea are urged by the management to interest other men who they think would be benefited.

MOVIES FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

Prof. C. E. Turner of Course VII active in new movement

At a recent private showing of a new type of motion picture, at the Institute of Technology, a movement was inaugurated which is likely to work improvement in the field of visual education, and particularly in public health and sanitation. The showing was arranged by Prof. C. E. Turner of the Department of Biology and Public Health, and was under the auspices of the newly-formed "Society for Visual Education." Three sets of films were shown, one of which included living bacteria and other micro-organisms photographed on motion picture films through the compound microscope.

The exhibit was in Walker Memorial Hall before members of the faculty of the Institute of Technology, local dental and medical schools, together with prominent educators and public health officials of Greater Boston. Before showing the films Professor Turner briefly described the "Society for Visual Education" as a national organization of American educators, formed to advance the cause of visual education in general and to promote motion pictures in particular, with special emphasis on public health and sanitation subjects. It does not propose to displace text books, models, maps or other educational means, but to supplement them. It makes it possible to teach the same amount of knowledge in a shorter time or more in the same time. It definitely plans to provide material which will make the mass of children of the present capable and useful citizens of tomorrow.

The first film shown illustrated the formation of a glacier by means of a remarkable blackboard drawing interspersed with actual outdoor photography. The second picture was one of the history of the films produced under the direction of Prof. William C. Bagley of Columbia University, and presented the story of the settlement of America by the British and Dutch. The last three pictures were on the subject of health and sanitation. They were prepared under the direction of Professor Turner and introduced living bacteria, the organism which produces diphtheria, the way in which the remedy, antitoxin, is manufactured at the Massachusetts State Laboratory and the need of prompt treatment of the disease, while the final film showed the methods of disposing of sewage in Boston and Brockton.

Professor Turner was assisted in the production of these health films by Dr. V. C. Vaughn of the University of Michigan, Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, E. O. Jordan of the University of Chicago and Dr. M. J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School.

A feature of special interest in connection with the showing of the films was the introduction to the audience of four children who had "starred" in the various films. They were Dorothy Redmond, Astrid

Lagher and Walter McAfee of Somerville, and Susanna Kennedy of Brockton.

It was hoped that Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, formerly of Harvard and now president of Clark University, would give an address at the meeting, but he was unable to be present and sent a letter of regret which Professor Turner read, and in which he said:

"During the past two weeks while I have been in attendance at educational meetings in each of the states of the upper Mississippi Valley I have been impressed with the emphasis that educators are placing upon visual education. Many of the city schools are establishing distinct departments to promote education through the eye. I have found motion pictures on exhibition at several meetings and many of the superintendents whom I visited have already introduced the motion picture as a regular part of their instructional work. I think educators fully appreciate the immense possibilities in moving pictures as supplementary aids to education and the appearance of good films will be most heartily welcomed by them."

THREE INSTITUTE MEN IN CHEMICAL CONSULTING BOARD

IN view of the enormously important part that chemistry played in the recent war, the chief of the Chemical Warfare Service has caused to be established an organization of official advisors, the members of which are to be picked from among the leading chemists in the country. Of the fourteen men who compose this board, three are from the Institute Faculty. They are Professors W. K. Lewis, R. C. Tolman, and W. H. Walker.

Professor Lewis is chairman of the advisory committee on the development of new processes and ideas. He has in his department three men who held very important positions during the war, and who will assist him in his work on the consulting board.

Professor Walker has stated that the next war will be fought mainly with the aid of chemistry. He says that the nation which can develop the greatest airplane service and the deadliest and most effective poison gas will win the next war.

WHERE OUR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION GOES WRONG

Education on the job, instead of in the classroom, is the new idea

From an interview written by C. W. Duke in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" the REVIEW is reprinting the following extract on the subject of scientific education, since it believes that the speaker, Dr. W. R. Whitney, director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company and an Institute graduate has something worth repeating.

"AND how best are we to train our young people for this advanced investigation — for modern research work, as the world knows it?" I asked.

The question touched on a matter close to the mind and heart of Dr. Whitney. Instead of sending boys off to schools with bundles of books to make of their minds "a storage house for facts," he would have them share the inspiration of actual engineering work in the research laboratory or the workshop, just as in Schenectady they take the boys from Union College right into the big electrical shops.

"Give the boys teachers who are themselves investigators," he said. "Men who are not content to give their pupils merely the results of the attainments of scientists of the past, but who are themselves experimenting to learn new scientific truths and who encourage their pupils to experiment.

"The boy of today, even before he is sent to college, has received Arlington wireless time and listened to Nauen on his home-made wireless set. He knows more about airplanes and automobiles than his dad. When he goes to school, if he is sufficiently tamed, he makes the football squad and takes part in a system of enjoyable effort which is a thousand times more practically organized and attractive than the rest of the curriculum. Later, or incidentally, he looks forward uninterestedly to the grind which an inflexible system has arranged, having his eyes ever on the future stopping place, a job. He usually concludes that he does not want the kind of a job that his teacher seems to fill, and frequently wonders if he would not have been better off had he stuck around the garage."

At this point Dr. Whitney offered a series of questions that quite clearly put his point in popular style.

Would the condition above recited be true if that boy could get his hands into real experimental work with a professor who was earning twenty-five thousand dollars a year as a pioneer?

What would be his reaction if his "prof" let him help in experiments on crossing the California redwood with the rubber plant?

Might he not at least take natural interest in De Vries and the historic primrose, or Mendel and heredity in peas?

If he assisted in diluting magnesium with chromium and saw the

promise of light-weight airplane metals, might not even the freshman magnesium ribbon experiment interest him?

If he co-operated in subjecting cancerous mice or tuberculous rats to gamma rays, or watched monstrosities produced from fish eggs, might he not take part in the greatest warfare of his lifetime, the fight against disease?

If he wound a coil of wire around a space in which electrons moved, and by the magnetic field produced a new deflection, might he not keep his mental trolley on longer and go further than any one ever went before?

"Our American engineering education is always at the training table and practically never reaches the game stage," said Dr. Whitney. "We seem to have plenty of ambitious young men, plenty of schools, infinite distance to advance and countless directions, but our engineering students are seldom practiced beyond the 'shoulder-arms' stage. We Americans wish to be foremost in new constructive work. But there is something holding us back at school, and this something is lack of contact with interesting work and inspiring workers. Every technical school is now overcrowded with anxious students. But every technical teacher is so swamped by his need of imparting, in wholesale quantities, accumulated knowledge that he has no time to realize the tremendous strides which science is making, much less to take any active part in bringing them about. As for mature and material inquisitiveness, it is almost absent."

"Then so far as electricity as a career for young men is concerned it is not so much a matter of getting the boys into it — for they already love it — but of getting the trained investigator as a teacher!"

"Just it. Few good engineers play for the gate receipts; they are led on by the will to accomplish. To the devotee, scientific research may well become a religion, but whether he sees in the infinite possibilities of matter only the necessary results of permutation among seventy-odd decaying elements, or the hand of an all-wise Creator ever uncovering new principles to hopeful investigators, he cannot be blind to the blessings of new truth. This is not produced to order. Conventions do not establish it. It comes only with following with interest Nature's devious and unexpected ways, studying irrelevant phenomena, learning by experiment, regardless of aim. And since it is important to us that pioneer effort be individualistic, wanton, clean, but vagabond, it is this rare type of teacher we must support. Our real need is the teacher who is the inquisitive searcher of nature. The boys are ready, willing and on the job — what will we do for them?"

Dr. Whitney has been director of the General Electric research laboratories since 1900. Born at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1868, he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, and numbers among his degrees a Ph.D. from Leipzig. Through all his years he has been a teacher as well as an investigator, and always a very busy man, so busy that he had had no time, as he put it, for so much as a look at a game of golf. Yet he is not too busy to stop and tell you of

his work. Over the door of his office in Schenectady is printed, "Come in — rain or shine."

Any young men interested in electricity as a career may take the word of Dr. Whitney that so far as accomplishment is concerned "the half has never been told." There are plenty more worlds to conquer. No one may predict what marvels of science the future holds; the world may go on and on as long as time shall last. The descendants today of those men who hewed out the forests, built roads through trackless wastes, made brooks turn water-wheels, converted prairies into wheat fields, and eventually worked out the telephone, the automobile, the steam turbine, the tractor and all the other remarkable inventions and developments of the last half century have open sesame to an almost limitless future.

Go to it, is Dr. Whitney's admonition. But get practical work with trained experts engaged in modern research rather than confine yourself to musty booklore.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL STATISTICS

STATISTICS compiled by the department of investigation and statistical research of *The Tech Engineering News*, the monthly engineering journal published by undergraduates of the Institute, show that out of a total of 18,807 students enrolled last year in eighteen leading engineering schools, only 1975 received degrees last June. If the total number of students enrolled were distributed equally among the four classes, this would indicate a graduation percentage of forty-two. But if allowance is made for the fact that the lower classes were unusually large because of the after-war reaction, the graduation percentage will be nearer 50 per cent, which is probably the correct figure.

Of the 1975 graduates, 31 per cent received their degrees in mechanical engineering, 18 per cent in both civil and chemical engineering, 17 per cent in electrical engineering, and 16 per cent in other branches.

All but one of the eighteen colleges grant the degree of Bachelor of Science, ten grant the Master's degree, and seven the Doctor's degree. One of them gives the degree of Engineer of Mines.

KEEPING TABS ON ROOM SPACE

How the Registrar's office analyzes space requirements and allots rooms

It is a vexing problem sometimes how to express simply yet clearly the use of rooms by different groups of people at different hours of the day in a place where there are a large number of rooms put to varied uses. An excellent solution of this problem by means of a room scheme board is now in daily use in the registry department of the Institute.

For its classes Technology has ready for use seventy-five to one hundred rooms, and many of them are in almost continuous demand. The largest is the auditorium. There are six class days a week and eight hours of class work daily, so that with its complement of rooms there are more than four thousand combinations of room and use to be tabulated on this board. To do this and afford the information at a glance about what is being done or to be done has been solved very neatly by the registrar, Walter Humphreys, himself an alumnus of the Institute. He speaks of it modestly as an adaptation, but it displays ingenuity and is withal very simple. Some of the older methods included tablets with grooves so that cards could be slipped into them, but these have the disadvantage of the need of the close fitting in of the cards, and to make changes the entire row must be removed and then replaced in the original order.

The board consists of about seventy-five wooden strips, four or five feet long and three-quarters of an inch wide. These are held in vertical position in a rack by slipping the ends into holes in the top and bottom rails of the racks. Each strip is wound with broad tape, the edges of which are horizontal. The bottom of each piece is overlapped by the top of the one below, and the inner one is held by a tack, which forms the bottom of the little pocket thus made. Cards may be slipped into these pockets.

Printed cards in horizontal rows across the board give the day of the week; cards at the top and in intermediate rows indicate the room, while the horizontal rows between the day cards represent the hours. Each space, in this way, represents a certain hour of a given day for one of the rooms. The card slipped into this pocket tells what exercise or class is in progress in that room on the day and hour represented.

If necessary, different colors of cards may be used to indicate outside activities, such as the marine engineer and navigation classes of the United States Shipping Board, special lectures or outside meetings, etc. Yellow, blue or pink cards stand out clearly and are located at a glance.

This board does not have its usefulness limited at all to registry rooms in colleges, but may easily be adapted to commercial use. It is

inexpensive, some pine strips and some coarse braid with a frame constituting all the material required, while it may be made by any carpenter. Tabulations of many kinds can be kept on such a board. It will be especially adaptable to keeping the run of processes of lots of goods, shoes for example, under manufacture, and is easily arranged for the complex work of keeping tabs on a large and varied stock.

ESTABLISH MASONIC LODGE AT INSTITUTE

Professor Vogel, appointed Master — named after late President Maclaurin — first college lodge

THE institution of the Richard C. Maclaurin Lodge A.F. and A.M. took place on the evening of December 15, under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, Guy H. Holliday, at Odd Fellows Hall, Central Square, Cambridge.

Professor Frank Vogel, in charge of the Department of Modern Languages, was appointed Master and will be assisted by Professors Vannevar Bush and W. H. Timbie of the Electrical Engineering Department. They will be assisted by some of the student members of the Technology Masonic Club. Major R. H. Pendleton and Captain H. F. Clark of the Military Science Department were appointed treasurer and secretary respectively.

This is the first Masonic lodge to be instituted in any educational institution in this country and, as far as known, it is the first of its kind in the world. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has granted its approval of the request of the Technology Masonic Club to confer the first three degrees of freemasonry upon the alumni members of the faculty and students who may be elected to receive these degrees.

The lodge has been named after the late president of the Institute, Richard C. Maclaurin, who was a past Master of his lodge in New Zealand.

THE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

THE Massachusetts Institute of Technology Women's Association held its annual meeting in the Emma Rogers Room on Friday, January 7, at 3.30 P.M. Usually the meeting has occurred on Saturday followed by a luncheon. Many were pleased with the change this year, as it meant an increased attendance of the women at the Alumni Banquet the following night.

From the annual report of the recording secretary we quote the following:

The Association has held three social and thirteen executive committee meetings during the past year.

Prof. Elizabeth F. Fisher was appointed our accredited representative in Council of Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Miss Mabel K. Babcock is chairman of a committee on National Clubhouse. A committee of three was appointed on revision of the constitution.

Of the balance of our War Fund Gift from Mrs. Cunningham, \$25 was given to "War Record," \$25 to each of the following hospitals: Parker Hill, Norfolk and West Roxbury, to be used under the direction of the Red Cross for the benefit of disabled war veterans, preferably Technology men, and \$37.50 for French War Relief. Ten dollars was voted for the Fund for the International Colleges for women of the Orient.

On Saturday, January 22, at 3 P.M., in Room 10-250, Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti will give an illustrated lecture on "Recent Industrial Developments in Italy; the possibilities of Italo-American trade co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin." A reception in the Emma Rogers Room will follow the lecture. Nine hundred invitations have been sent to people who are interested in education. The money has been raised by subscription from the members of the Association.

Committee in charge: Mrs. Edward Cunningham, chairman; Miss Mabel K. Babcock; Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher; Mrs. Charles Winthrop Sawyer, *ex-officio*.

Officers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Women's Association: Honorary president, Miss Susan Minns; president, Mrs. Charles W. Sawyer; first vice-president, Dr. Alice G. Bryant; second vice-president, Prof. Elizabeth F. Fisher; recording secretary, Miss Hattie L. Gates; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace A. Norris; treasurer, Miss Annie E. Allen; auditor, Miss Emma J. Fitz.

Other members of the Executive Committee: Miss Rebecca R. Joslin, Miss Lillian K. MacRae, Miss Elizabeth M. Fennessey.

Registration Committee: Miss Nettie M. Willey, Miss Lillian J. MacRae, Mrs. Evelyn Ordway, Mrs. William S. Willman, Miss Bertha M. Brown.

Nominating Committee: Mrs. Arthur A. Blunt, chairman; Miss Rebecca Kite; Miss Nellie F. Treat.

Members in foreign countries: Miss Mary Almy, B.S., Class of 1920, Three Arts Club, Mary le bon Road, London. In architect's office. Miss Frances Stern, 112 Coleherne Court, S. W. Five, London. Mrs. W. B. Griffin, B.S. (Marion Mahoney), Class of '94, in Australia. Miss Mary L. Foster, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., of faculty of Smith College, is now in Spain.

PROFESSOR J. W. HOWARD IS FEDERAL BOARD COUNSELLOR

PROFESSOR John W. Howard of Course I has been appointed Counsellor for the Federal Board students at the Institute, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bursar Ford.

In every educational institution where disabled ex-service men are pursuing studies under the guidance of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, a counsellor is appointed who is usually a member of the faculty, to look after and safeguard the interests of the men.

At present there are 79 ex-service men taking Vocational Education courses at Technology and 1919 disabled ex-service men receiving instruction at 96 schools in this country; 13 of which are in New England, 27 in the East, eight in the South, 35 in the Middle West and 13 in the West.

TECHNOLOGY AS VIEWED IN FICTION

"THE car was hanging over the edge of the cliff, and Maggie, her bright henna hair waving a distress signal, caught Roger's eye. She was in danger! What could he do! A rope — no! A moment's pause and our hero had thought of the answer. He would apply his knowledge of the beam theory, which he had thoroughly mastered in these harrowing days at Boston Tech, there among the luxuriant maples and the flowing Charles. A leap brought Roger to the cliff's edge. Quickly placing a beam according to the moments she had been hanging there, he slipped down the rope and nabbed Maggie just as her shoe lace gave way." — Whosis, "Applied Mechanics."

Such is the type of hero story the popular novels will be employing in the future. The Technology graduate is fast replacing the Harvard hero in many of our contemporary books and the number seems to be on the increase.

In *The American Magazine* for December, the hero of "Mother Takes a Hand in the Game," is a graduate of the Institute, making five thousand a year. The school is spoken of as "Tech," as if there was only one "Tech" and everybody knew it. This advanced atmosphere is in line with the recent announcement by "Ike" Litchfield, '85, that a publicity department of the Institute was expected to be organized.

Again in Jane Abbott's "Highacres," a story for young girls about the preparatory school age, the fellow who made the millions and willed them to his children was a "Tech" graduate. The mention made is as follows:

"Craig Winton was a graduate of Boston Tech. He lived in obscure lodgings in a poor part of Boston, yet he seemed to have quite a circle of friends of an intellectual sort. He was an inventor of a very brilliant turn of mind, but impractical — the old story — and desperately poor. He married the only daughter of a chemist who lived in Cambridge."

Such is the atmosphere as fed future Wellesley and Sargent. "Friends of an intellectual sort" is very suggestive, if not subtle. That part of being desperately poor is to be regretted, as the fair miss may recall that remark when Goggles Flatfeet hires a taxi to take her to the Dorm dance. The only daughter of a chemist shows she was not a co-ed.

In a recent number of the *World Outlook*, the centenary magazine of the Methodist Church, there is a thrilling account of how two Institute graduates were concerned with saving the Mississippi valley from inundation. Whether they did or not is forgotten, but the fact that the red-headed Irishman from Boston beat out his pal for the "gal" is long remembered.

And so it goes. The Smith girls and Vassar girls and girls from Bryn Mawr and Sargent, yes, even Radcliffe girls, will read on a cold winter's night of the "Tech" man struggling with the elements in

Doogan's Grog Shop, London, or else chasing Arabs across the desert and winning whole harems of dusky wives. It's a great prospect and whether we will owe all this new field of publicity to the new department which Mr. Litchfield is planning, or to the changing tastes of the fiction public is a matter of conjecture, as Ouija would say. — *The Tech.*

DEGREES TWICE A YEAR

Twenty-six get diplomas under new ruling

It has been decided by the corporation to award degrees twice a year. According to this ruling the following men have been granted degrees. All men are of the Class of 1920 unless otherwise noted.

M.S.: *Civil* — Lawrence G. Ropes. *Electrical* — Robert L. Davis, Charles A. Keener, John M. Nalle, James E. B. Stuart, Jr.

B.S.: *Civil* — George T. Corr, John D. Mitsch. *Mechanical* — John W. A. Crowley, Jr., Herbert G. Fales, '19, Walter R. McKenney, '19, Harold W. Merriam, Robert Patterson, Albert E. Tuttle, '18, Dean F. Willey. *Mining* — Robert H. Aborn, John R. Perkins, Jr. *Architecture* — Samuel A. Brunelle, '19, Fred M. Gill, Wilford P. Hooper. *Electrical* — Ingvald T. Braaten, '18. *Biology* — Eric L. Etherington. *Physics* — John A. Clark. *General Science* — Andre Deschamps. *General Engineering* — Arklay S. Richards, '19. *Chemistry* — David M. McFarland, '18. *Engineering Administration* — Nicholas G. Smoley.

ADDRESSES WANTED

MAIL has been returned to the Alumni Office for the following Former Students. Information is desired concerning these people, that they may be kept on the mailing list.

WALTER HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
Ygnacio Bonillas	'84	1413 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Henry G. Morse, Jr.	'99	340 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Thomas M. Lunan	'01	545 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Carleton Warren	'01	Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Richard M. Lawton	'03	Bayles Shipyard, Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y.
Walter C. Rott	'03	Dravo Contraction Co., Engineering Works Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elizabeth S. Peebles	'06	4704 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward M. Read	'06	Teglar Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Ward N. Gere	'12	535 Oak Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Allan S. Beale	'13	Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Lionel Benvouloir	'13	207 Beach Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Edward Hurst	'13	1714 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.
George H. Jones	'13	235 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Alden Crankshaw	'14	479 Franklin Avenue, Palmerton, Pa.
Herbert G. Benton	'15	406 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norman D. Doane	'15	Care of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 82 Cotler Avenue, Akron, Ohio
Otto E. Strahlmann	'15	Bacon, Strahlmann, 1127 W. Q. W. Building, Omaha, Neb.
John F. Wostrel	'15	238 Columbia Street, Boston, Mass.
George W. Henderson	'17	Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leander H. Hills	'17	501 Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Wilfred O. Langille	'19	Public Service Electrical Co., Newark, N. J.
Florence Adams	'20	143 Kilsyth Road, Brookline, Mass.
Egerton F. Gibbs	'20	24 Royston Court, Port Arthur, Ontario, Can.
Harold C. Jensen	'20	302 Eliot Street, Savannah, Ga.
Frank W. Lawton	'20	Fort Meade, North Dakota.
William K. Lloyd	'20	44 Bigelow Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Norman C. Scudder	'20	25 Fountain Street, West Newton, Mass.
Jordan W. Wenberg	'20	9 Jackson Terrace, Lawrence, Mass.

F. G. CLAPP, '01, MAPS THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

AFTER an expedition of two years in the Orient, from 1913 to 1915, Frederick G. Clapp, '01, emerges to the view of Technology men with the fruits of his travels and explorations, in the form of a most interesting article in *The Geographical Review* of April-June, 1920, which has been reprinted as a monograph, fully illustrated and containing a large scale map of the Great Wall as traced by Clapp and his party, from the seacoast through the deserts of Ordos to Tibet.

To the average reader the description of the country through which the wall passes is made vivid by two dozen very clear photographs, many of them picturing regions seldom or never visited, such as the portions of the wall where whole towns are being engulfed by the drifting sands of the Ordos desert, a part of the famous desert of Gobi.

To the geographer, too, the monograph should be important as the results of original investigation by three Americans to determine whether the route commonly laid down in maps is the true route of the Great Wall. Mr. Clapp comes to the conclusion that large portions and loops of it are only frontier walls of later date, and that the original Great Wall is lost or in process of being lost, often several hundreds of miles to the north of the route as shown in the usual maps. Mr. Clapp, besides his description of the route he took, and his very clear maps, adds some notes and diagrams on the structural engineering of the Great Wall, together with observations on the necessity and possibility of a new "great wall" of reforestation to keep the deserts from still further encroaching upon those cities of northern China at present doomed by the swiftly drifting sand.

We haven't many Technology explorers, and so this brochure by Mr. Clapp should interest a good many readers from many points of view.

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- "Soda Lime as an Absorbent for Industrial Purposes." *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Vol. XII. No. 10. October, 1920.

RADIO SOCIETY INSTALLS LONG-DISTANCE APPARATUS

A LONG-DISTANCE radio set which is capable of reaching France, Germany and England was installed in the radio office at the beginning of the year. The set is loaned by one of the men and will be in operation during the remainder of the season.

Another new system will be instituted by the society with regard to the use of the office. Each member must obtain a pass check beforehand which will entitle him to a key for the time at which he intends to use the apparatus.

Early in the coming term the Faculty Club of the Institute will be invited to a concert transmitted by radio. The society also hopes to entertain other organizations in the same manner at different times during the school year.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MAJOR ROBERT STARR ALLYN, '98, II, was signally honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the twenty-first annual encampment by election to the fourth ranking office in the national organization, that of Judge Advocate General. He defeated Congressman Little of Kansas City, who held the office some years ago, the vote being Allyn 1,662, Little, 501. Congressman Royal C. Johnson, of Aberdeen, S. D., held the office during the past year.

Major Allyn is well known in Brooklyn, where he has resided with his family for many years. He is equally well known in fraternal and business circles, being one of the borough's prominent business men and citizens. He has been conspicuous and active in military circles in New York State for years, serving as an enlisted man and officer in the famous 3d Company of the 13th Regiment, C. A. C., coming there from the 7th Regiment Infantry of Manhattan, a few years ago, and he was transferred to the 9th C. A. C., New York City, where he served as Regimental Adjutant for a time.

He went into Federal service in July, 1917, with the 9th Regiment, receiving a regular army commission after serving some time in forts about New York. He went to France with the old 9th, then being the 57th United States Heavy Artillery, and as a major in command of the heavy artillery that reached farthest front during the war, acquitted himself with enviable distinction in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. His election to this distinctive honor in the old veteran organization was the direct result of the indomitable work of Argonne Post No. 107, Brooklyn, Commander William F. Eighmey. He has been a member of this Post for some time.

Major Allyn's American ancestors date back for three hundred years. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1875. He completed a course in engineering at M. I. T., afterwards reading law in the law school of Washington, D. C., receiving his degree there, was admitted to practice in New York State in 1901, and is now the junior partner in the firm of Michelle & Allyn. His military service was six years in the 7th Infantry and seven years in the Coast Artillery (13th and 9th Regiments). He was a member of the State Examining Board for Artillery Officers, and holds a War Department certificate for all grades in artillery. In 1911 he was an official observer of the army maneuvers in Texas, and in 1917 was president of the general court martial board and fire commander at Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

He is a member of the following associations and clubs: Argonne Post 107, V. F. W., Brooklyn; Technology Club of New York; Brooklyn Engineers' Club; Society of Arts, Boston, Mass.; Patent Law Association, Washington, D. C.; American Society Mechanical Engineers; American Electro-Chemical Society; Merchants' Association of New

York, and the New York Bar Association, also representing the 46th Aldermanic District of Brooklyn in the Board of Aldermen, New York City.

DR. JOHN A. ALLAN, '12, XII, was born at Aubrey, Quebec, which lies on the southwestern side of the Chateauguy Valley in the St. Lawrence post-glacial marine basin. Brought up on a farm situated near the Champlain fault, his attention, while a boy, was directed by this peculiar structural feature towards the study of geology. Later, when attending Huntingdon Academy, the collecting of fossils from the Ordovician limestone in that neighborhood engaged his attention. After a course at McGill University he graduated in 1907, and a year later obtained the degree of M.Sc. In the autumn of 1908 he secured a fellowship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1912 obtained the degree of Ph.D. His thesis for this degree forms part of Memoir 55 of the Geological Survey of Canada that includes the results of his investigations on the Ice River Valley near Field, B. C.

In 1912 Dr. Allan received an appointment as lecturer in geology and mineralogy at the University of Alberta, organizing the work of this department and beginning the collection of material for the present excellent museum at the University. In the following year he was made Professor of Geology, which position he has since held. Since 1906 he has been connected at various times with the Geological Survey in the field, and has also carried on consulting work for several years. Research has also taken up a great deal of his time and his published contributions to scientific literature include several on general and economic geology, physiography and mineralogy. Recently he has undertaken the systematic investigation of the mineral resources of the province for the provincial government and his "First Annual Report of the Mineral Resources of Alberta" was published last spring.

Dr. Allan joined the Institute in 1913 and was elected to the Council in 1919. He has always taken the keenest interest in the Institute's activities and was instrumental for the formation of the Northern Alberta Branch in April, 1918. He was the first chairman of the Branch and occupied that position until January, 1920. Dr. Allan is also a Fellow of the Geological Society of America. — *Bulletin of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*, January, 1921.

HENRY A. BERLINER, '18, II, a son of Emile Berliner, the well-known inventor, has, it appears, successfully solved the old problem of flight by means of lifting propellers, known in aeronautics as the helicopter.

In June, 1909, Mr. Emile Berliner had succeeded several times in lifting a man with the machine, but such lifting was not steady and was more in jumps and starts. Soon after the 1914 experiments Mr. Berliner was taken with a severe nervous illness which kept him from work for over two years.

In the meantime his youngest son, Henry, a graduate of McKinley Manual Training School in Washington, had entered Cornell University

as a student in Mechanical Engineering. He stayed two years and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated with the B.S. degree in 1918. When the United States entered the war he joined the Army Aviation Service as aerial photographer and did a lot of flying in connection with that work.

In the early summer of 1919 his father called him to Washington and entrusted him with the problem of working out mathematically a helicopter type of flying machine that would steadily lift a man and fly forward by tilting the machine. Young Berliner spent several months in constructing a scientific testing apparatus, with which he tried various types of small lifting propellers, singly or also in groups, and he finally calculated and designed the first helicopter apparatus that proved successful.

GEORGE DENNISON ROGERS, '02, VI. In the article entitled "The Production of Edible Oils," in *Chemical Age* for September, 1920, the three known methods of extraction of oils were enumerated as follows: "Disintegration of the mass involving a disruption of the oil-sacs by (a) suitable solvent, (b) by rendering with heat with or without water, or (c) by pressure, mechanical, applied when the mass is cold or hot.

Methods (b) and (c) are the heritage of the ages; method (a) the contribution of the nineteenth century. It has remained for the year 1920 to mark the discovery and development of a fourth method, viz., the extraction of oils by electrolysis. In other words, a method has been found whereby the electric current is used for this purpose, thereby differentiating the process from anything in the art heretofore known.

To George D. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass., graduate chemist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, must go the credit for this discovery. Mr. Rogers, after his graduation, became connected with the fish industry in Gloucester, and in the course of his professional work had to do with fish livers and liver oils. Methods of extracting oil from this raw material appeared to him to be crude, and he set about in his laboratory to discover some means to extract a higher percentage of oil than was being obtained, as well as to improve the quality of the oil recovered.
— *Chemical Age*.

BOOK REVIEWS

HYGIENE: DENTAL AND GENERAL. Vol. I. 400 pp. By Clair E. TURNER. St. Louis, Mo.

A beneficently contagious interest in public health has spread in a great many directions from Professor Sedgwick's laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One of the secondary foci of infection was established some time ago in the Tufts College Dental School and has spread, through the interest of prominent dentists, to the whole profession. The leading schools of dentistry have at present a standardized course in Hygiene which is equal, so far as emphasis on social prevention goes, to the instruction given on the same line in many schools of medicine. This development has been made possible largely through the interest and co-operation of the staff of the Department of Biology and Public Health at Technology, and the author of this new book on "Hygiene: Dental and General" holds assistant professorship in both the Institute of Technology and the Tufts College Medical and Dental School. . . . Professor Turner presents a clear and well-balanced view of the fields of personal hygiene and public health as they bear upon the work of the dentist, and his book, the first of its kind in this field, should prove of the greatest value in mobilizing the dental profession of the country in the wider campaign for the prevention of preventable disease. — C. E. A. WINSLOW, '98, *American Journal of Public Health*.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS

The removal of the Institute of Technology from its Boston home to the splendid new group of buildings on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, was attended with fitting and imposing ceremonies. A specially designed and artistic float or barge was used for conveying the archives and the officers of the Institute to the new buildings which have cost some \$10,000,000.

All this is of common and recent memory, but there are very few who know the story of how this change in location was really brought about. Dr. H. O. Marcy was the owner of two-thirds of the front of the land now occupied by Tech, and of a large part of the rear. He had for eight years been trying to have it brought about that this property should be devoted to the use of the Institute.

No decision having been reached in the matter, after all this long time, Dr. Marcy arranged with Wells Brothers of New York, a large firm of builders, to take the corner block of Massachusetts Avenue and the River, over 600 feet on the River, and to put up a splendid marble hotel at the cost of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Wells said, "It shall be the finest structure of its type in New England." The matter had gone so far that Wells Brothers had drawn up a lease of the proposed building to a firm of hotel managers.

At just this point the board of trustees of Technology arrived at the conclusion that they would purchase the property. They came to Dr. Marcy, but he told them that it was too late, that he had already pledged himself to deed the property to the New York firm. The representatives of the Institute pleaded so strongly with him, however, that he went on to New York to see what he could do.

He was enabled to effect a release, but it was at a large sacrifice to himself. He sold his entire property to the Institute of Technology for less than the New York firm would have paid for his corner lot. In addition to this, he gave the Institute \$150,000 towards the building fund. Although the sacrifice was great, he now considers it one of his best investments, of which he is justly proud.

Technology has been fortunate in the rich benefactions which have been showered upon it. The long-time mysterious "Mr. Smith," now known as Mr. Eastman, of kodak fame, has given the Institute about \$11,000,000. I am also told that over \$20,000,000 have been given to it since the removal to Cambridge. Before the death of President Maclaurin he was negotiating for the purchase of additional land fronting on the River, above Massachusetts Avenue, to be used for much needed dormitories for the students. — *Boston Post*.

When Buffalo and Niagara Falls alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gathered recently at the University Club for a meeting and dinner, they had with them ten graduates of the Institute who are studying in the Lackawanna and Larkin plants, engaged in one of the most interesting educational experiments that ever has been undertaken in the United States.

**Chemical
Engineering
Practice**

The formal name of the experiment is the School of Chemical Engineering Practice. Not much of its work heretofore has been explained, and for that reason it is probable the M. I. T. alumni — who number 100 in Buffalo and probably 50 in Niagara Falls — will turn out in strong numbers to learn the details.

The Lackawanna steel plant and the Larkin factory have been made post-graduate classrooms for M. I. T., it might be said. Thirty graduates in chemical engineering are selected yearly, on the basis of scholarship and personality, to take a six months' post-graduate course in the school of practice.

These students spend eight weeks in Buffalo, under Prof. D. W. Wilson and an instructor. Six weeks are spent in the Lackawanna plant. It is divided, roughly, as follows: A week for a general survey of the plant and inspection of methods, a week of tests of the efficiency of an open-hearth furnace, a week of tests of the efficiency of a blast furnace; trips of inspection to the Carborundum plant, the National Aniline and Chemical, the American Brass, the Atchison Graphite, and the power plant at the Falls.

Two weeks are put in at the Larkin plant, studying processes and testing efficiency of various pieces of apparatus.

"These are not experiments on a laboratory scale," Professor Wilson explains. "They are tests of actual practice. We work with these picked students, not an hour or so a day in a classroom, but long hours — sometimes twenty-four hours a day, in the case for example of continuous process tests which cannot be abandoned."

From Buffalo, the students go to Everett, Mass., where sugar refining, heavy chemical manufacture and rubber shoe making are studied in the same practical way. In Bangor, Me., paper manufacture is the study. The whole course is approximately twenty-four weeks. Three sets of students make the round in six months.

George Eastman of Rochester wanted the experiment tried. He made a donation which, he remarked, would be large enough to try the plan for three years. By that time its success or failure would be demonstrated. If it was a success, he promised permanent financing. But the plan has worked out so well that now it is believed the School of Chemical Engineering Practice can be operated almost upon the interest of Mr. Eastman's donation. The value to the men who have the advantage of this practical study seems to be unquestioned.

At the dinner Wednesday night, Dr. William H. Walker, now managing the "Technology Plan" at M. I. T., Dr. Warren K. Lewis, head of the department of Chemical Engineering, and Prof. R. T.

Haslam, director of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, will be present. — *Buffalo News*.

Is the Pacific Coast to furnish the Atlantic Coast with another "keyman" in the educational field? I hear that President Suzzallo, of the State University of Washington, has been in Cambridge, meeting the officials and students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, they sizing him up and he doing the same with them. If he is chosen it will be a victory for the group within the electing body that has steadfastly insisted that what the institution needed was an administrator of proved capacity who also knew the problems of education and who had specialized in pedagogics. There have been those who insisted that the new president should be a scientist of eminence; and others who declared that what the "Tech" most needed was a man who can get money for it. Dr. Suzzallo's personal and professional career has been brilliant. His youth in San Jose was humble. Leland Stanford, Jr., University gave him a place to get a toe-hold on the ladder of fame and intellectual development and he has not slipped a rung. He has taught, written textbooks and administered. In 1915 he went from California to the presidency of the University of Washington, and when he went into the war he became chairman of the State Council of Defense. The record that he then made showed his capacity to handle large civic problems in a masterly way. His interest in the industrial problem is acute, and if he were to come to the "Tech" he would jump that institution right into the light of the American Engineering Council, recently formed to put an end to the labor-capital warfare. — *Washington Herald*.

In the course of their tour of northern cities for the purpose of studying methods of combining science and industry, a party composed of men representative of the public life, the industries and the educational activities of Georgia are in Boston today. They seek a visual demonstration of ways in which Georgia's natural resources may be turned into wealth by increased reliance upon scientific processes. They would profit by the example set by the industrial development of the northern and Eastern sections of the country.

It is a novel pilgrimage. It is conducted for an object to which the cities visited may well give their co-operation. In efforts to promote industrial development, as in other directions, there should be no sectionalism in this country. While climatic conditions cause a wide variation in the range of agricultural products in different portions of the country, in manufacturing activities all portions show much similarity. The South, like the North, has its cotton mills and its iron furnaces. While industrial development in the South, apart from its agriculture, came later than in the North, it is growing on much the same lines. It is of mutual benefit that it should receive such aid as the North is able to give.

Naturally much of the day's program for the visitors centers in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Business men and educators in Georgia have been impressed by the Institute's plan under which more than two hundred of the industries of the country have retained it in an advisory capacity. Georgia has its School of Technology. There is believed to be in the South opportunity for such a union of this institution with industry as now exists between the Massachusetts Institute and the undertakings which it serves. In this particular, the arrival of the Southerners indicates that here there has been originated a method of combining education and industry which is destined to become the model of similar unions in other sections of the United States and, perchance, in foreign lands. Study of its scope and its workings is looked upon by the Georgians as one of the most important of the objects of their pilgrimage. — *Boston Transcript*.

NEWS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

CINCINNATI — THE CINCINNATI M. I. T. CLUB. — The Cincinnati M. I. T. Club had the pleasure of entertaining Professor Sedgwick at a dinner November 5. Thirty men turned out.

John Hargrave, '12, president of the Club, was in the chair and called upon Prof. A. P. Mathews, '92, of the faculty of the Cincinnati Medical School to explain why Professor Sedgwick was so far from home. Professor Mathews informed the Club that the Medical School was to confer the degree of LL.D. on Professor Sedgwick in recognition of his services to the cause of public health.

Professor Sedgwick was introduced and spoke very entertainingly about the new Tech and its problems and about his experiences in England as exchange professor.

Stuart Miller, '07, reported on the June reunion in Boston. Miller was the Club's delegate and this was his first opportunity to present his report. — *Fred W. Morrill Secretary, Care of Ferro Concrete Company, Richmond and Harriet Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

FALL RIVER—TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION OF FALL RIVER.—During the early part of the fall the Local Association was revived after a semi-conscious period which started at the outbreak of the war. New officers were elected at our first meeting as follows: Abbott E. Slade, '75, president; L. L. McGrady, '17, secretary-treasurer; Ralph W. Reynolds, '88, Alden D. Nute, '18, Raymond H. Dearden, '19, executive committee.

Discussion took place at this meeting regarding plans for the year and it was left to the officers and executive committee to arrange a series of meetings during the year. A plan was submitted to every Tech man in the city and a number of them approved it, enough to insure its success.

Our first meeting was on November 23, 1920, a dinner at the Quequechan Club, and we were fortunate to have as our guests Dr. W. H. Walker, director of the Division of Industrial Co-Operation and Research, and Prof. E. B. Wilson, a member of the Administrative Committee of the Institute. The latter discussed the Technology of today with its greatly increased enrollment and the many recently instituted government courses. He made us conversant with the big problems facing his committee, among them the lack of dormitory facilities, the securing of an adequate staff of instructors and professors and also of the Corporation's task of selecting Dr. Maclaurin's successor. With reference to the latter he said, "you know it took two years to find Dr. Maclaurin and we are willing to wait that long or longer to find a man equal to him."

Dr. Walker, the very energetic and successful boss of the "Technology Plan," kept the Club in laughter telling his army stories. He

said he was once taken for a regular. We would say he *is* a regular fellow but otherwise decline to express an opinion.

He described the work of his department and showed how many of the contractors had availed themselves of the service Tech is able to give, but was not satisfied that all of them were using it to their best advantage.

There are about forty alumni here in Fall River and we have about fifty per cent of them actively interested to the extent of paying dues. We are planning for three more meetings before the summer months, the next one will come some time in January.

We hope it will be possible to arrange a concert here to be given by the Undergraduate Musical Clubs before spring. We will endeavor to show the boys that the city likes good music and incidentally the flock of pretty girls we have residing in Fall River.

The secretary's file shows the following Tech men in Fall River: H. P. Adams, '06; *R. H. Beattie, '93; *R. P. Borden, '86; P. D. Borden, '73; *C. N. Borden, '89; *J. Brown, '00; F. R. Creeden, '18; G. S. Darling, '13; *R. H. Dearden, '19; *N. Durfee, '89; *G. H. Eddy, '75; *W. H. Eddy, '85; *R. H. Gee, '20; R. Gifford, '19; A. E. Goddard, '03; R. F. Haffenreffer, '95; W. J. Henry, '70; *A. E. Hirst, '13; T. McGlynn, '96; *L. L. McGrady, '17; C. P. McLaughlin, '18; F. R. Martin, '18; L. A. McNally, '18; E. I. Marvell, '94; W. E. Noble, '93; *J. E. Nute, '85; *A. D. Nute, '18; D. S. Owler, '16; R. S. Pease, '11; *R. W. Reynolds, '88; G. E. Rowe, '20; *C. J. Sittinger, '10; C. M. Shove, '74; *A. E. Slade, '75; H. C. Smith, '06; E. G. Thatcher, '01; *C. H. Warner, '89; D. Wexler, '20; G. White, '19; D. B. Winter, '19.—*Leon L. McGrady, Secretary, 123 Beverly Street, Fall River, Mass.*

*Members actively interested.

NEW YORK — TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF NEW YORK. — The Thanksgiving smoker was held Monday evening, November 29, at which Mr. Edgar G. Sisson, an editor of *McClure's Magazine*, spoke of Russia as he viewed it both during the war and since. Mr. Sisson was assistant chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government and while making his personal investigation in Russia became intimately acquainted with Bolshevism and many of its leaders. A large number came out to hear him and his informal talk was very interesting.

The bridge tournament wound up on December 2 with Bob Scannell taking away the grand prize of fifteen dollars offered by the Board of Governors. The following men were winners of the prizes offered for the highest score each evening: J. L. Jones, H. B. Chalmers, F. W. Barney (twice), N. E. Chamberlin (twice), R. J. Miskovsky, and G. M. Lovejoy, Jr. The tournament was a success and credit is due Doc Duff for the way it was handled.

Under the direction of Mr. King, chairman of the entertainment committee, a program has been laid out for more smokers with talks by prominent men similar to the successful ones the club has had already.

One of the early ones it is expected will be devoted to discussion of club affairs.

As the Musical Clubs of the Institute were to give a concert and dance on December 27 in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, the smoker of that date was given up and a special notice sent to the members urging them to go to Brooklyn on that date. The concert was a success from all standpoints. For several years the clubs have not felt justified in including New York in their annual trip because of the great expense involved. Brooklyn seems to have solved the difficulty and it is to be hoped that we now can be included annually on their winter trip. — *E. P. Brooks, 628 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

ROCHESTER — THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF ROCHESTER. — The Technology Club of Rochester had a most enjoyable evening together on November 10, at which time the Club had as their guest Professor Dustin Wilson, who has charge of the Buffalo station of the Technology School of Engineering Practice. Professor Wilson described the plans under which the school is conducted and issued an invitation to any who might wish to learn more of the work of the school to visit the station at the Lackawanna Steel Company and at the Larkin Company in Buffalo.

R. W. Wight, '01, and W. P. Clark, '17, were elected members at this meeting.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year with the following results:

J. F. Ancona, '03, president; W. G. Wildes, '01, first vice-president; J. C. Dryer, '99, second vice-president; J. B. Wells, '16, secretary-treasurer; F. C. Taylor, '11, member of executive committee for three years.

On December 10 several members gathered together at the University Club for an informal dinner for Mr. H. W. Jordan, Class of '91, and at present with the Solvay Company of Syracuse, who had come to Rochester to deliver an address before the local Engineering Society.

The Club plans various activities for the winter and all newcomers are earnestly requested to affiliate with the Club upon their arrival in Rochester. — *J. B. Wells, Secretary-Treasurer, 175 Corwin Road, Rochester, N. Y.*

SCHENECTADY — TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF EASTERN NEW YORK. — The Technology Club of Eastern New York meets on the first Tuesday of every month for lunch at the Mohawk Hotel, Schenectady. The annual dues of the Club are one dollar payable January 1.

At the November luncheon the annual election of officers was held and Mr. N. A. Lougee, '11, was elected president. Mr. P. L. Alger, '15, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Mr. Lougee in that office. No other business was transacted. Mr. L. A. Hawkins, '99, chief engineer of the General Electric Research Laboratory, reviewed the history of the American Radio Corporation and the development of the radio art.

At the December luncheon Mr. F. R. Davis of the advertising department of the General Electric Company described the plans and policies of the company in regard to advertising, with special reference to the advertising in college papers. An interesting discussion followed the talk, as nearly all members present had definite ideas on how to advertise.

The following is a list of Schenectady members of the Technology Club of Eastern New York:

Alger, P. L., '15.	Harrington, E. D., '18.	Noyes, Charles W., '15.
Andrews, Mrs. William C., '06 (Mary J. Ruggles).	Hawkins, Laurence A., '99.	Pai, N. H., '20.
Arsem, William C., '01.	Hillard, John D., '92.	Palmer, Robert, '04.
Baldwin, Edward A., '96.	Hobart, Henry M., '89.	Pauly, Karl A., '96.
Bancker, E. H., '18.	Hoffman, A. G., '18.	Pollock, R. B., '20.
Blake, Samuel H., '94.	Holt, C. G.	Reynolds, Albert B., '19.
Blodgett, Eber L., '05.	Hu, K. P., '19.	Rice, Edward P., '09.
Buck, Arthur A., '93.	Hubbard, Charles B., '94.	Robinson, Ralph C., '01.
Caldwell, Frederick W., '99.	Jones, Arthur W., '88.	Sargent, Howard R., '93.
Clark, Otis R., '86.	Jones, David M., '17.	Savage, Arthur C., '88.
Clarke, Edith, '19.	Kimball, Edwin E., '02.	Schwig, Otto R., '11.
Clarke, Edward L., '17.	Kingsbury, Noah J., '02.	Sprague, Nathaniel, Jr., '02.
Coolidge, Dr. William D., '96.	Krueger, Mrs. Carl R., '02. (Lora R. Culver.)	Stearns, Walter M., '96.
Currier, Philip M., '14.	Lane, F. A., '18.	Steele, B. M.
Davis, Albert G., '13.	Lougee, Norman A., '11.	Stewart, Samuel B., Jr. '86.
Draper, Clifton N., '07.	MacDonald, Alexander, M.A., '88.	Swasey, Paul, '19.
Fogler, Miss, '20.	Mackay, George M. J., '08.	Taylor, John B., '97.
Frederick, Paul, '07.	Mackintosh, Frederick, '86.	Taylor, Prof. Warren C., '02.
Fuller, Arthur B., '89.	MacMaster, Herbert M., '00.	Tolman, George E., '08.
Gamage, F., '16.	Mattacks, William S., '96.	Vogel, Andrew, '13.
Gammons, Clifford W., '09.	McIvor, C. C., '18.	Walker, Miss Amy.
Gilcreest, Oscar J., '11.	McKibben, Frank P., '94.	Wheatley, R. H.
Gilt, Carl M., '17.	Merriman, A. G., '20.	Whitney, Dr. Willis R., '90.
Greene, S. Cuyler, '85.	Mott-Smith, Harold M., '93.	Wiley, Summer K., '18.
Haraden, Joseph A., '04.		Wirt, H. L., '20.
		Woodruff, L. F., '18.

— P. L. Alger, Secretary, 305 Rosa Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

SEATTLE. — TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PUGET SOUND. — On December 29, the Club held a meeting at Blanc's Cafe in Seattle. Those present were: C. H. Alden; Professor Joseph Daniels, '05; Bernard H. Dow, '11; Clancey M. Lewis, '99; Wallace N. MacBriar, '05; Charles A. Merriam, '06; Floyd A. Naramore, '07; Arthur Neale, '06; Louis Svaz, '09; Russell H. White, '16.

Dinner was served at 6.15 P.M. and at 7.30 the Club adjourned to the Engineers' Club, where Edward S. Manson, '06, was elected president for 1912 and Russell A. White, '16, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

A strenuous game of pea pool followed, with Louis high winner. — Russell H. White, Secretary, 3329 East Madison Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1868

ROBERT H. RICHARDS, *Secretary*, 32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

At the five-year reunion last June, the first ten classes, '68 to '77 inclusive, agreed to hold their dinner together. The dinner was a great success and all agreed that it should be repeated. Instead of having dinners of two, three or four men we had a dinner of something like forty men and the men knew each other almost as well as if they had all been classmates.

Among the remarks that were made, those by Sam Felton, '73, were extremely interesting; he was asked how many miles of railroad track were laid by the American engineers in France. Felton replied five miles. We all expected him to say thousands. He then went on to explain that the existing French roads had very small capacity, although there were plenty of miles of track. What the American engineers did do was to put in working terminals every 100 miles and when these were put in the roads had a capacity capable of handling the whole 4,000,000 troops of the United States with all their equipment.

We then saw clearly that the American engineers had really done a greater thing than the building of thousands of miles, because they had with much less expense made the existing roads do the work that was needed.

The secretary of '68, thanks to the kind help of his friend C. W. Goodale, '75, joined the trip of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers to see the Lake Superior mines of copper and iron. The trip proved extremely interesting and most of the important districts and mines were visited. We had the great pleasure of having Mr. Hoover, our president, with us part of the time. He spoke at the theatre at Iron Mountain, at the lunch at St. Paul and at the banquet at Minneapolis, each time giving us good sound doctrine.

The secretary was perhaps more impressed by what he saw at the mills of the Calumet and Hecla Mines. There under the management of Mr. MacNaughton and the superintendence of Mr. Benedict, the sands which have been thrown into Torch Lake for the last fifty-four years are being taken out and crushed and divided into coarser and finer grades. The coarser grades are treated for their copper by lixiviation method, using ammonia compound for extracting the copper, and the finer grade is treated by the flotation method. The extraction is very complete and the company has in this new departure a new mine that will last it some twenty-six years. The improvement shows great skill and enterprise.

On the trip we had a member of the engineers who is a large coal owner and operator in the United States. Some time ago he was attracted by what he found in East India. It was primarily a large iron deposit. He sought and obtained very liberal concessions from a railroad which connected the iron with the coal and both with the market, but the following is what interested the secretary especially. He applied to the Rajahs and other important native men of India and convinced them that the enterprise was sound, that it was a good investment, and that it was the straightest road to modernize and improve India. These men responded in a most enthusiastic and satisfactory manner, even going so far as to sell their wonderful jewels that had been handed down to them for ages and putting the money so obtained into the new enterprise. The iron, the railroad and the coal have all turned out wonderful dividend payers and the good work of introducing modern industry and civilization has received a great start in India. Other industries are following this beginning.

1875

EDWARD A. W. HAMMATT, *Secretary*, South Orleans, Mass.

It is with regret that I must report the death of our classmate, B. L. Beal. At the seventh annual meeting, after the reorganization of the Class, on December 28, 1888, Beal made his first appearance, and has been present at every meeting since until last

year, when illness prevented. At the ninth annual meeting he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and two years later he became vice-president of the Class, which office he held at the time of his death.

Benjamin Leighton Beal, son of Benjamin Franklin and Caroline Elizabeth (Streeter) Beal, was born in Boston, Mass., August 11, 1856. He attended the public schools of Boston and Cambridge, and the Roxbury High School, and entered Tech with the Class of '76. He took a special course in Chemistry and Mining, and was connected with '75 during our fourth year. For two years he was an assistant in the mining and chemical laboratories at M. I. T.

In newspaper work he was a reporter on the *Post*, the *Journal*, and again on the *Post* as city editor.

In 1894 he became secretary of the Boston Transit Commission, which post he held until his death, which occurred November 23, 1920.

1876

JOHN R. FREEMAN, *Secretary*, 815 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I.

Although '76 was the largest Class that had ever graduated up to that time and was not equalled in numbers again for ten years, it numbered only about one-tenth part of a present-day class. And in forty-five years since graduation about half of these members have gone on to their reward. The remainder seem still to be doing their fair share of the world's work and some of us believe that we have a good ten years of usefulness in prospect, though sometimes the engine may have to run under reduced boiler pressure.

Fred Copeland continues one of the foremost men of Chicago in various good works and is a fine example of what strong will and high purpose can do to overcome bad health. There was a time forty years ago when we feared Fred was in a decline, but he betook himself to a Nebraska sheep ranch and lived in the open until he had a new foundation for forty years of high activity. He is still the active head of the Sullivan Machinery Co., which, under his vigorous management, has developed into one of the two greatest manufacturers in the world of high-grade mining machinery. Also he has found time to be president of the National Metal Trades Association and one of the leaders in the fight for liberty of the workmen in the open shop. His early experiences in the daily routine underground in the coal mines of Iowa have doubtless been a great factor in developing the judgment that has resulted in the development of such a rugged and practical line of machinery.

W. O. Crosby, although a professor *emeritus* for half a dozen years past, and a still more strict vegetarian than the Anthropoids, from which mankind may have evolved, can put in more miles a day hiking over rough country studying outcrops and scaling cliffs than many a youngster, and his services are in much demand for helping engineers to guess upon conditions underground, where high dams are to be built or other work done for which the design is influenced by the geology. His calls range all over the United States and Mexico.

George A. Draper is still the presiding genius of the Draper Company of Hopedale, foremost among American manufacturers of textiles, and a quiet force in many important enterprises.

Freeman put in several months of the past year as consulting engineer to the Chinese Government on plans for remodelling the Grand Canal of China, a waterway about a thousand miles in length, of which the first parts were built five hundred years before the Christian era, and which had received comparatively few additions or repairs during the past five hundred years. In a previous trip to China he had become greatly interested in its problems of river-control and flood-relief through being told by missionaries of some of the appalling devastation they had witnessed and believes that these river and flood problems present the most fascinating, the most difficult, and the most important hydraulic engineering problems in the world in numbers of human beings vitally concerned. Apart from his professional engagement he has been giving much time to their solution and has recently presented, as a good will offering to the officials of Kiang-su Province, a memorial upon a proposed new method of controlling the floods of the Huai River, and incidentally, reclaiming vast areas of land for agriculture, and has recently made sugges-

tions to officials at Peking of means by which the super-elevation of the Yellow River through the delta plain can be turned to great advantage in facilitating the irrigation of a strip perhaps five miles wide, for more than one hundred miles in length for intensive farming, which would go far toward preventing such awful famine conditions as are at present prevailing, immediately north of this river. Also he has come to believe that the Yellow River itself, "China's Sorrow," as it has been called by the Chinese for centuries, is no such fierce, untamable monster as it has been painted and is now at work on designs for confining its waters in a new, straight, narrow course between new dikes in a way that will utilize the forces of nature for digging the channel deeper and transporting its vast volume of silt to the sea. On his return from China a few months ago, Mr. Freeman journeyed by way of Java, India, Suez and France, inspecting matters of historic and engineering interest on the way. His son, Evert Freeman, Tech 1921, accompanied him as assistant photographer and secretary.

Hodgdon is busy as ever on harbor development work for Boston and for nearly forty years, under one title or another, he has been in charge of the engineering work for the Harbor Commissioners of Massachusetts and the Port Directors of Boston. — Theodore Lewis, although nominally retired from business, has been a power for good in his efforts toward better municipal government for Philadelphia. — Albert Low is busy as ever as the leading analyst and consulting assayer of Denver, Colorado.

Charles T. Main not only manages one of the foremost industrial engineering offices in New England, but somehow finds time to serve as president of the Boston Engineers' Club and take part in many professional activities for the public good and, for the past year, has been a member of the executive committee of the Technology Corporation.

Arthur L. Mills concluded some six or eight years ago, after watching the beginnings of the Mexican Revolution, that his life was more useful to him than his property, and simply quit the City of Mexico and came back to the United States, where his eminent services as a railroad builder and manager had not been forgotten. Wherefore, immediately, he had thrust upon him the management of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, in Arkansas.

Of the others there are not more than two or three who have felt that forty-five years of activity since graduation had worn the physical or mental machinery to the point where retirement is in order.

Harry Buttolph, who gave Buffalo the best early development of asphalt streets in America, is still active on the job. — Fletcher is active as a consultant on mineral and chemical developments in Los Angeles. — Hapgood is a master builder, ready for all contracts for fine houses that come his way. — Heustis, at last accounts, was editor-in-chief of the *Philadelphia Enquirer*. — Raeder still maintains his office for architectural design in Chicago. — Sawyer looks after his real estate developments in Chicago. — Henry Wood is still as active as any youngster, on the problems of the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands. — Meanwhile Buck presides over the destinies of the Worcester Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. — And Rich gathers in the cash at the Monadnock National Bank of East Jaffrey, N. H.

As a whole, forty-five years after graduation will find '76 far from being "out of the running."

1877

RICHARD A. HALE, *Secretary*, Essex Company, Lawrence, Mass.

A large meeting of water power representatives was held in Washington, D. C., on October 7 and 8, under the auspices of the Water Power League, to confer on various water power interests throughout the United States.

Conferences were held with the representatives of the Federal Water Power Commission, of which O. C. Merrill, M. I. T. '05, was secretary. The meeting was organized with the selection of George F. Swain, M. I. T. '77, as chairman and later electing him as president of the Water Power League. Many points relating to the water power situation were discussed, and various questions were asked Mr. Merrill, with reference to the new Federal Water Power Commission Law and its bearing on existing water powers, and new developments.

Many permits have been granted to develop the water power in various parts of the

country, especially where navigable rivers are situated and there appears a necessity for canals and locks. The Water Power League embraces an extended membership and the intention is to keep the members informed of current events by monthly publications.

Other Tech men present at the meeting were A. V. Garratt, '79, hydraulic engineer of Lockwood, Greene & Company, and R. A. Hale, secretary, '77.

The headquarters of the League are in New York and the annual meeting will be held in January.

H. D. Hibbard, '77, has recently returned from a trip across the water visiting his son who is in business in Paris, France, and his daughter who is attending school in England. He made an interesting visit to the battlefields and through the devastated district.

George R. Mann, '77, architect, visited Boston during the summer, at the time of the Class reunion of '77. Many prominent buildings through the South and West have been built from his designs, including the State Capitol at Little Rock, Arkansas, and government buildings at Hot Springs.

1884

H. W. TYLER, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

A recent item in the New York *Globe* alleged with plausible detail that Gill was to be a member of a party of American scientists to explore almost unknown territory in the Amazon Basin, starting this winter and reaching the Pacific Coast by the end of next year. Gill's friends will be reassured by his statement that this report is greatly exaggerated. His real connection with the matter is to study oils from seeds in the Amazon Basin, not where these seeds grow, but in his own laboratory.

Lull writes from Dallas, Texas: "Thanksgiving Day here was a beautiful, bright, sunny day as have been most of the days so far in this land of sunshine. Violets are now in blossom at our front doorsteps as well as roses on the bushes. Nights get a little chilly, but it warms up in the daytime. The Trinity Paper Mill is moving along in good shape and we hope soon to have a large plant organized. You know as well as I do how all paper mills have grown and increased in importance and when you consider that there is only one mill in the State of Texas you can see the wonderful opportunities for the corporation here. I look to see about five or six plants put in operation by us."

1885

I. W. LITCHFIELD, *Secretary*, 28 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.

At the close of the Class reunion at Wianno in June, Bob Richardson suggested that we should remember our adopted daughter, Ruth Schubmehl, in some practical way and as the result of his efforts a very handsome wrist watch was purchased, and properly engraved. On Saturday, November 20, a Class luncheon was called and the Doctor was invited to bring Ruth and Mrs. Schubmehl. It was a very happy occasion although the turnout was not large. During the luncheon it was discovered that Billy Spalding was wearing a lady's wrist watch, which excited much curiosity among the members of the Class and he was induced to take it off and asked to explain how he came by it, and who the inscription on the back referred to. The watch was passed about among the members until, in the course of its travels, it came to Ruth who was only mildly interested until she looked at the back and saw her name with the Class numerals engraved there. Unfortunately, Bob could not be present but sent a letter to Ruth, which was highly appreciated.

Ed Rawson was married to Anna Whitney Merritt on Sunday, November 23, 1919, at Providence, R. I. This news has been delayed in transit, although the secretary would have had it promptly if the Postmaster-General had given the service his proper attention.

Charles Denison Brown, son of Charley Brown, was married October 16, to Kathryn Bella Redway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bardwell Redway, of Lowell, Mass.

In order that the Class may be informed of all functions, invitations to the luncheon, which of course could not be accepted by the far-away members, were sent to each man

in the Class. Among the responses received was one from "Chippy" Chapman, at Raton, New Mexico, and one from Fred H. Cutter, of Corning, California. Cutter has not been heard from for many years.

A. H. Doane, one of the most loyal members of the Class, sent his regret, principally because he is located in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and has not been able to attend a Class function for many years. The one great regret of his life is that he is so far away that he seldom sees an '85 man.

Fred Newell sent his regrets from Phoenix, Arizona, stating that he had just returned from a 3000-mile automobile trip, which had been devoted to visiting reclamation projects in Arizona, California and adjacent parts of Mexico. He is greatly improved in health and spirits and states that he has resigned as head of the civil engineering department, of the University of Illinois. His address has been changed to F. H. Newell, 1829 Phelps Place, Washington, D. C.

Fred Kingsbury, who was with us the first year or two of our life at Technology, sent a letter regretting his inability to attend the Class luncheon, and stating that he was about to go to a hospital in New York. Kingsbury is president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, of Bridgeport, with residence at New Haven. He has never been able to meet with the Class, but hopes to sometime soon.

In sending his regrets Alex McKim stated that he had found some old '85 memorabilia which he will send on for the Class collection. We have never had a collection of such material, but if any of the members have interesting relics of our college days, that they would like to place in the Class archives, the secretary will be glad to add to his collection, and, if possible, arrange to have some kind of an exhibit at the Walker Memorial or some other suitable building at Technology.

Bates sent a pleasant letter from Olympia, Washington, where he is the owner of Clover Fields Farm, breeding Holstein cattle and producing milk. He sent Armistice Day greetings to the Class, which he hoped would be published in the *Hustler*, but as the 1920 edition had already gone to press the matter has been delayed. He has a 259-acre ranch and everything runs by machinery. He states, "I am now surveying our land, checking the records to within .001 of an acre, or so, which is very gratifying." He does not say whether this is dollars, cents, inches or quarts, but whatever it is he certainly got it down to a very fine point. Bates invites the whole Class to go out to Clover Fields Farm to see him at any time, night or day, summer or winter.

Frank Page wrote the latter part of October saying that he had just returned from Europe, where he spent several days on the battlefields with his son Kenneth. He says it was a very interesting but rather depressing trip. It will be remembered that Kenneth was severely wounded during the war and received the Croix de Guerre for heroic service.

A letter was received from Harry Barr, saying that he was laid up at the Flower Hospital, New York, with malaria, where he has been for several weeks. Bob Richardson and Dewson were notified, but as Bob himself was under the weather he could only send a letter to Harry. Ed Dewson went up to see him and cheered Harry a great deal. He has now left the hospital, with the intention of taking a rest of two or three months in New Hampshire.

A recent number of the Boston *Herald* had an extensive description of the locks at the Charles River Dam, Boston, where Artie Plaisted is in charge, giving Artie credit for a great deal of the special apparatus that is used in manipulating the gates, etc. Few members of the Class realize the ingenuity that has been expended in devices to operate the locks with expedition. It would be well worth while to make a trip over to see Artie at the lock, corner of Charles and Leverett Streets, Boston. It is really one of the most interesting points of interest in Boston.

Word was received in August of the death of Woodman S. Page, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., August 4, 1920. He was fifty-eight years old, was president of the Page Needle Company, and interested in many local affairs. He leaves one son about twenty years old.

At the annual meeting of the Albany Society of Civil Engineers, Alexander McKim was elected president. Alexander is inspector of Docks and Dams, connected with the New York State Conservation Commission, a position he has held for a number of years.

Professor H. P. Talbot has been elected director of the American Chemical Society. The Board of Directors, which is composed of nine members only, are the legal represen-

tatives of the society, and practically control the policies of the organization. The American Chemical Society has a membership of over fifteen thousand, and it is certainly the largest chemical society and probably the largest scientific society in existence. Its membership now comprises a very large proportion of the chemists in the country.

Newell, as is his custom, sends an annual message of friendly greeting as follows:

"This year has seen far-reaching changes in my family and affairs. I have left the University of Illinois after five very delightful years there. Our children are widely separated—from New York to California. Our older daughter, Josephine, was married last August to Prof. James M. O'Gorman and is happily located at the State College at Bozeman, Montana. Constance is at Columbia College in New York City. Roger is a junior at the University of Illinois, and John, the youngest, is at a ranch school in Deep Spring Valley east of Big Pine, Inyo County, California.

"Much of the past year I have devoted to the American Association of Engineers, as its activities, in my opinion, are among those of the most importance for the future welfare of engineers and, through them, of the general public. I was president until May and after that date I traveled widely addressing clubs and chapters, particularly in the east.

"More recently in consulting work I have visited reclamation projects in Arizona and Southern California, going over the international line into adjacent parts of Mexico. During this trip I traveled with Mr. R. S. Masson over 3000 miles by automobile, going to all localities where long staple cotton is produced under irrigation.

"At present I am a free lance in consulting and related work and am making headquarters at our old home at 1829 Phelps Place N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Newell has made changes in it, resulting in its being more enjoyable than ever. I expect to travel out from here as occasion demands, as this is quite centrally located with reference to prospective occupation."

1888

WILLIAM G. SNOW, *Secretary*, 112 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

Allen Hazen writes that he had a very pleasant visit with Jordan some time since, when he was in New York in connection with a committee appointed by some of the life Insurance Companies to study influenza and the means of preventing its recurrence. Nearly all of Hazen's men came back at the end of the war and he reports that business is gradually getting back into the old channels.

The recently published War Record credits our Class with: one Brigadier-General, one Lieutenant-Colonel, four Majors, one Captain, three Red Cross Officers, two of them Directors and the third, I. R. Plummer, one of our Roll of Honor men, received the Croix de Guerre previous to his death, November 24, 1918.

Major Fred J. Wood spent the summer in Philadelphia on work in connection with the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. — George B. McConnell, '88, is in the Inspection Department of these companies. Wood found time early in the summer to write a two number serial for the *Stone & Webster Journal* on the history of paper money and its result in the Shay's Rebellion of 1785. Also contributed an article on "The Turnpikes of Maryland" to the *Daughters of American Revolution Magazine*, in which he gave some history of the eastern section of the old National or Cumberland Road which to his knowledge had never been published.

Professor Edwin O. Jordan of the University of Chicago had the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him by the University of Cincinnati at the recent Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the Medical School.

Stephen Child writes, "I have just returned from nearly three months abroad, most of it spent in Belgium trying to help in the reconstruction work there. I found that excellent plans are in hand and also proper organizations, government and others, ready to go ahead, but actual work is greatly handicapped by the nation's financial situation, due to the fact that during the German occupation the 'Boches' took all the gold out of the country, leaving paper 'marks.' Therefore, the Belgian Government has no credit. The Germans made this thing a business transaction and it is hoped by Belgian officials that some sort of a settlement can be determined upon before the matter of "reparations" is taken up, so that the nation can have a gold reserve and therefore, better credit.

In order to help Belgian officials who will later be charged with the duties of reconstruction, an official excursion was organized to study some of the excellent work in town-planning and housing that is now going on in Holland, and I was invited to accompany the party on what turned out to be a most interesting and instructive journey. We visited first Belgium's only Garden City, a new town for miners at Winterslag near Genck in northeastern Belgium; went thence on into Holland to the garden suburbs of Maestricht with their homes for the government-owned coal mines. From thence we went to Arnhem, Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, where we found these prosperous and progressive Dutch cities all actively engaged in large and very interesting housing and town-planning projects which are in every instance financed either by the municipalities or the national government, the houses or apartments being rented at rates very much below any proper return on the investment, a form of government philanthropy not relished in America.

"I was able also to spend ten days in England visiting their various new housing and town-planning projects and nearly a week in Paris and France, studying similar undertakings. Altogether I had a most instructive and interesting time and may return to Belgium later."

William G. Besler came to the Central Railroad of New Jersey twenty years ago when the gross receipts were approximately \$14,000,000. Now they are about \$60,000,000.

His daughter, Miss Helen A. Besler, who graduated from Wellesley in 1913, "went across" as a Young Men's Christian Association entertainer, and was with the Fifty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Divisions in the battle of the Argonne, and was under fire there up to the date of the armistice. She went with the Fifty-eighth Division when it entered Coblenz, and remained in the occupied territory with headquarters at Coblenz working out from there in all directions among the various posts where our Army was stationed. She was nicknamed "Bobby," and made Honorary Colonel of the Fifty-eighth. She returned to this country a year ago, and has taken up concert work. She gave a concert in Boston at the Copley-Plaza on December 27.

Benjamin G. Buttolph on a Canadian trip in October met John C. Runkle on his way to Vancouver on a business trip. Buttolph attended the recent session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York and ran across Charles L. Holmes of Waterbury who was soon to visit his son who is in his last year at a finishing school in California.

B. R. T. Collins was one of the organizers of the Chebeague Golf Club which has constructed a short course on Chebeague Island, Maine, and will hold the first tournament July 4, 1921. Collins, with H. D. Jackson, '95, won the autumn "Four-ball Best-Ball" matches at Chestnut Hill Golf Club, obtaining first place from thirteen competing pairs.

E. P. Quigley reports no news from Birmingham where he states he is pegging away along the same old line. — Charles L. Weil, a specialist in the salt industry, reports that he is now a grandfather.

A. D. Nickerson, now of Beechwood, N. J., expresses his interest in the Technology War Record and states:

"My own part in the war was very modest. I was recovering from a severe illness of typhoid (they tell me I nearly cashed in) and not able nor eligible for enlistment. Tried to get into war work in New York City and finally landed in a coast artillery camp under construction, eighteen miles west of Newport News, Camp Abraham Eustis, later known among some as "Useless." Was put in charge of the materials division, estimating, purchasing, traffic, distribution, etc.; summarized by the word 'procurement.' We converted a swamp into quite a habitable place and when I left, considering the early conditions of the camp, felt I had done my bit. Handled 33,000 feet of lumber.

"Came here in April, 1919, where I had previously built a home and have been here since, engaged when opportunity offered, in real estate and building business."

1889

WALTER H. KILHAM, *Secretary*, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Bixby has written a booklet which he started with the idea of getting in printed form some facts to facilitate the work of correspondence from those interested in nut growing and who wanted to get information about the subject. There is no other publication which gives in concise form such up-to-date information on this subject.

Laws, with his wife, spent last summer on a western trip, going by the southern route and visiting the Grand Canyon and coming home by the Yellowstone. Laws states that the wild flowers were a revelation and was likewise interested in the wage scale of \$10 a day for hod carriers in southern California. He says this makes him ask what is the use of education in any form.

Howard's new address is care of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. He states that he finds his new position very attractive as well as extremely interesting. Before leaving Boston he was tendered a complimentary dinner by the Wartime Staff of the Recruiting Division of the United States Shipping Board.

The secretary has to record the death of George B. Sherman but has not received any further information regarding it.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* of December 14, recorded the death of another classmate: "John T. Fairbairn, formerly a resident of Hyde Park, died last night at Green Harbor, where he and his family had been living for a year and a half. Mr. Fairbairn was born in Hyde Park, attended the Institute of Technology, and for a long time had been an insurance inspector, his business requiring residence in New York, Pennsylvania and other places at various times.

He was the son of William U. Fairbairn. His mother who was Draxaner (Austin) Fairbairn, died several years ago. Mr. Fairbairn is survived by his wife, who was Enid L. Gray of Hyde Park; two young children; a brother, William U. Fairbairn, Jr., of West Medway, and a sister, Mrs. William H. Coburn of Weston."

Arthur B. Bellows, a director and general manager of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, died at his home in the East End, in that city on Saturday, April 17. He was a graduate of Walpole Academy, Phillips Academy, as well as Tech. He went to Pittsburgh in 1900 and became identified with the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. He was a member of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Railways Club and Engineers' Club of New York.

1890

GEORGE L. GILMORE, *Secretary*, Lexington, Mass.

Billy Poland has at last become a benedict and has the congratulations of us all. He was married in Paris, November 16, 1920, to Miss Dorothy Byrd Hoffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hoffin of Minneapolis. Mrs. Poland had been in the Red Cross Reconstruction Service in France, where Billy had been director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France, and this wedding is one of the good results of the war. They will probably return the later part of December, and will be at home at 200 Central Park West, New York, N. Y. Your secretary received a letter from Billy announcing the event to take place, and we all feel now that with some one to look after him, we will be able to keep better tabs on Billy in the future, and trust that at our next reunion Mrs. Poland will be with us.

At the meeting of the New England Water Works Association on December 8 at the Copley Plaza, C. W. Sherman, of the engineering firm of Metcalf & Eddy, opened the discussion of "Cleaning and Painting Stand Pipes."

Pierre S. du Pont and his associates, in November, took over three million shares of the common stock of the General Motors Corporation, involving an outlay of about forty million dollars in cash and securities. It was the combination of one of the most violent stock market declines of recent years. This stock is held by the du Pont Securities Corporation; and on November 30, Pierre was elected president of the General Motors Corporation.

I. C. C. RETAINS PROFESSOR RIPLEY TO STUDY RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION

In accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission has begun consideration of the problem of consolidating all the railway properties in the United States into a limited number of systems, and has engaged Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University to study the properties and conditions of the carriers and to make a tentative report recommending a plan of consolidation which will result in not more than thirty systems. On receipt of Professor Ripley's report, the Commission will study its recommendations, invite carriers and shippers to attend hearings to discuss it, and eventually approve a general consolidation plan.

Two plans have been proposed for consolidation of the New England roads. One, known as the New England plan, would combine all of the New England railroads, except the Boston & Albany, which has its own western connection with the New York Central, into a single system. The other, known as the Trunk Line plan, would consolidate the New Haven with the Pennsylvania and all the other New England roads with the New York Central.

The Transportation Committee and Transportation Counsel of the Associated Industries have been studying this question for months, and have had conferences with railroad officials, bankers and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to it. The Executive Committee has discussed it several times but is waiting for further information before taking definite action favoring one plan or the other.

Financial America, New York, reports that Prof. William Z. Ripley, who was engaged by United States Interstate Commerce Commission to make a study of United States railroads with reference to their possible consolidation under terms of Transportation Act of 1920, will make his report to the Commission about January 1, and that the question of developing a plan will be considered by the Commission immediately thereafter. About 1874 separate roads are recognized in the plan and these, it is said, would be consolidated into thirty big systems.

Henry P. Spaulding on December 6 and 9 gave an exhibition at his study, 110 Tremont Street, Boston, of his paintings of Mount Vernon and Waterville, N. H.

1892

JOHN W. HALL, *Secretary*, 8 Hillside Terrace, Roxbury 20, Mass.

Since the last publication of news from '92 we have lost another of our members by death. The Boston papers announce the death of William Northrop Dudley, late of Concord, Mass. who died November 23, 1920, as the result of an automobile accident. He was a member of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts at the time of its organization and later became interested in the Boy Scouts of Newton. During the war he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Newton Constabulary, and later, on moving to Concord, became scoutmaster of the Concord Troop, Boy Scouts.

He was born in Centerville, Ind., January 15, 1869. In 1898 he married Grace Fuller of Cambridge, who died in 1903. He is survived by Edna Sloane Dudley, his wife by his second marriage in 1912, and her two daughters and by his son, R. Parler Dudley, who is a sophomore at Yale.

1895

WALLACE C. BRACKETT, *Secretary*, 105 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The '95 Class Book is finished, and copies were mailed to all subscribers on December 10, 1920. If you have not received your copy please notify the secretary. One hundred and fifty men subscribed for the book, and the committee sent out fifty complimentary copies to officers of the Institute, professors, etc. The secretary still has a few copies left, and would be glad to send them to any who wish them and failed to send in a subscription. The price is \$5 per copy.

On December 9, 1920, the Class had a dinner at the American House. A notice of this dinner stated that advance copies of the '95 Book would be distributed at that time. Twenty men sat down to dinner, as follows: Madison M. Cannon, Andrew D. Fuller, Roger J. Williams, Walter S. Williams, Capt. William S. Rhodes, Prof. Harold K. Barrows, Winthrop D. Parker, Harry C. Whorf, Allen C. Jones, Prof. Charles W. Berry, Walter S. Chase, Frank A. Bourne, Edward A. Tucker, Luther Conant, Jr., Charles M. Adams, William H. Winkley, Prof. Ralph R. Lawrence, Frederick L. Richards, Gus Clapp and Wallace C. Brackett.

Allen C. Jones, '95, manager of the hotel, took great care to see that the Class was well supplied with proper sustenance. The entire evening was spent in looking over the book and comparing notes. Much to the disappointment of all, Tom Booth, the man most responsible for the book, and the one who did most of the work of tabulation, was unavoidably absent, having been called away on business at the last moment. The most that could be done was to vote him the thanks of the Class, which was done unanimously.

It is with sorrow that we record the death of Waite, '95, the details of which we print herewith: "Crushed to death while repairing auto, Westerly, R. I., November 23. Loren G. Waite, owner of one of the largest truck farms in this vicinity, was found crushed to death today under an automobile which he had been repairing at his garage. The car was apparently swayed off the jacks while he was at work under it. He was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a leader in State Grange work. His wife, Dr. Ann Waite, was formerly in practice in New York." (*Boston Globe*, November 23, 1920.)

From the *Boston Transcript* we learn of the marriage of C. W. Bigelow, '95, on October 30, 1920, to Miss Ruth Dwight. The marriage occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, 225 Beacon Street, Boston. Their future residence will be 191 Winthrop Road, Brookline. R. W. Swift, '95, was best man.

At a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Institute, two '95 men were appointed to full professorship: C. W. Berry, professor of Heat Engineering, and H. W. Hayward, Professor of Materials of Engineering.

We note by the register that H. P. Hatch, son of F. W. Hatch, '95, is entered in this year's freshman class.

"Gerard H. Matthes, who was connected with the Miami Conservancy District of Ohio in an engineering capacity, is now stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., as assistant engineer for the War Department, in charge of an extensive investigation of the water resources in the Tennessee River basin. His work will cover navigation, floods, water power, mineral resources, and many other features that have to do with the development of the Tennessee River country in relation to navigation or the use of the water of the main river and its tributaries. This is the most comprehensive study of the kind ever undertaken on a large river in the United States. It will take several years and may result in much future construction work for contractors. The conspicuous success which Mr. Matthes made in research engineering for the Miami Conservancy stamps him as the right man for this even larger work." *The Earth Mover*.

A very interesting article appeared in the *New York Sun* of September 19, 1920, in reference to "Ductile Tungsten," together with a photograph and history of Dr. W. D. Coolidge, '95, who patented the process of making this most useful and important material.

Changes of address have been received as follows:

Walter A. Hall, care of The Industrial Co., 70 State Street, Boston; E. J. Loring, Aircraft Armament Division, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia — his home address is 1033 Herbert Street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; George F. Shepard, 65 Franklin Street, Boston; Luther Conant, Jr., The Housing Company, Research Department, 248 Boylston Street, Boston; I. A. Nay, Lewiston, Me.; P. M. Churchill, Elmwood, Mass.

1896

CHARLES E. LOCKE, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

J. ARNOLD ROCKWELL, *Assistant Secretary*, 24 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Capt. R. E. Bakenhus has sent the secretary a photographic reprint of the citation in connection with the receipt of the Navy Cross, this being officially signed by Josephus Daniels, for the President.

Charley Lawrence reports that Julius F. Gayler now has his offices at 15 East Fortieth Street, New York City, also that Lawrence's son, who is preparing for M. I. T. via Harvard, is a member of the Harvard Glee Club.

Dan Bates called upon Lawrence in New York in November. Dan also sent the secretary a copy of the October issue of *Progress*, the magazine published by Day & Zim-

mermann, of Philadelphia, the engineering firm of which Bates is now one of the vice-presidents. Their work is very broad, including management of public utilities, layout, design and supervision of construction, reports, valuations, financial analyses and investigations.

Helen Chamberlain Dodd had an exhibit of Vermont products at the hotel men's fall exposition in New York City. Lawrence reports that he ran across her quite by accident and had a very pleasant time. Lawrence likewise reported an address for Lindenlaub as: 23 Leonhardstrasse, Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany. The secretary is indebted to Lawrence for the following facts in regard to Lindenlaub which were culled from personal letters to Lawrence:

"Lindenlaub expresses great dissatisfaction with the present government. It is evidently very hard for the German mind to accept the new order of things, which is not, of course, surprising. Obviously, life in Germany at this time is hard, not only because of the radical changes socially, but because of the difficulties in meeting the demands made upon one's pocketbook for the most ordinary essentials of life. It will cause a pang in the hearts of every one knowing Lindenlaub to learn that he and his family actually suffered at times for the want of food.

"His letter is of considerable length, and bears on a business proposition which he wishes the writer to take up with him, or I would send it to you to publish in full, or in such measure as you may see fit. The opening words of Lindenlaub's letter are very characteristic, and will appeal to you. He says: 'At last a letter from that darned old Dutchman, you will exclaim, and I suppose you thought me dead and buried, but I am still among the living and hope to have a good many years ahead of me, though life here in Germany is no great pleasure.'

"Lindenlaub has sent me a list of the ordinary essentials of life, giving the present cost as compared with the pre-war costs, from which I quote a few: beef, 17 marks as against $\frac{3}{4}$ mark; butter, 40 marks as against 1 mark; lard, 22 marks as against $\frac{2}{3}$ mark; flour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks as against $1\frac{1}{5}$ mark; eggs, 2 marks as against $1/20$ mark; coffee, 36 marks as against $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks; milk, 3 marks as against $1/7$ mark; sugar, 18 marks as against $\frac{1}{4}$ mark; coal, 600 marks as against 20 marks; shoes, 250 marks as against 16 marks; clothes, 2000 marks as against 80 marks.

"You will thus see that things have increased from twenty-five to forty times as much, while sugar has gone up seventy-two times as much, i.e., if we were called upon to pay 10 cents for sugar before the war we would now have to pay \$7.20 a pound. Lindenlaub has stated that incomes have increased, of course, to some extent, but in most cases not over four times what they were, because of which his savings have been entirely wiped out, and he is now struggling hard against these fearful prices."

Lenny Dickinson, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, wrote on October 12, as follows:

"Possibly you will be interested in a word or two from a member of the Class of '96, who is at present sojourning on the banks of the Bosphorus. Across the water, not more than one-half a mile from my window, are the steep hills on the Asiatic shore, behind which Moustepha Kemal, and his bands of nationalist guerillas are raising particular hob with affairs in this section of the world. In fact he is such a successful disturber of the peace that engineering development is at a standstill, and there is not much to encourage a live American who likes to see something doing."

Dickinson reports that conditions are such that it is not worth while for him to stay over there after this year and he will, therefore, be back in America by the summer of 1921.

Readers will note that Lawrence has contributed most of these notes. If any one else has news at any time why not follow Lawrence's example?

Do not fail to keep in mind our twenty-fifth anniversary, at the Wianno Club, beginning June 17, 1921. Make your arrangements now and look up your classmates to urge them to be there as well.

1898

A. A. BLANCHARD, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

In the November number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* appears the report of E. S. Chapin, Paris representative of the Textile Alliance, Inc., to the Dye Advisory Committee of the State Department. Editorially the *Journal* comments in part as follows:

"The report of Mr. E. S. Chapin, Paris representative of the Textile Alliance, Inc., published on page 1130, will prove extremely interesting reading to all who are following the disposition of German dyes under the terms of the Peace Treaty.

"While the report was prepared primarily for the Textile Alliance and the consumers and producers of dyes, its reading will repay all chemists, for it gives an exceedingly clear and concise review of the progress made in the distribution of German dyes, and points out the problems still awaiting settlement, problems which will eventuate as policies to be pursued during the next five years.

"During his stay in Europe Mr. Chapin attended all the interallied conferences on dyes, and was in frequent consultation with the leaders of the German industry, had constant access to accurate records and was in Germany several times. For these reasons his report bears a stamp of authoritativeness which marks it as a most valuable contribution to the literature of this much-beclouded subject."

A circular of Columbia University is at hand outlining a course in Patent Law offered by the university. Everett N. Curtis, B.S., LL.B., instructor.

Robert M. Draper, whose specialty is copper smelting, has for the last two years been with the Eastern Metal Refining Company, whose plant is in Boston. With this company he has carried out the smelting of tin from South American ores, an infant industry in this country.

Professor C.-E. A. Winslow of the Yale University School of Medicine has been granted leave of absence for the spring term in order that he may assume the directorship of the public health activities of the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva. Professor Winslow will return to New Haven for the opening of the fall term, October 1 next.

Major-General Erasmus M. Weaver died November 13 in Washington. Although Weaver was a West Point man he took, in middle life, special work at Technology and was identified with our class. Frequent cordial letters received in reply to class notices showed that Weaver appreciated membership in our class. And we have felt honored in claiming as a classmate a man with so distinguished a record. The following facts concerning his life are taken from the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*:

"General Weaver was the son of Erasmus Morgan and Fanny Mary Bangs Weaver, and was born in Lafayette, Ind., May 23, 1854. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native State, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1875. He studied in physical and electrical laboratory work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895 and 1896.

"He was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Artillery June 16, 1875, and was promoted to first lieutenant October 2, 1883. He was an honor graduate of the artillery school in 1888 and became captain of the First United States Artillery May 14, 1898. He became lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry July 1, 1898, and was mustered out of the volunteer service March 31, 1899. He was commissioned as major in the United States Artillery Corps August 4, 1903; major on the general staff June, 1905; lieutenant-colonel Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907; lieutenant-colonel, general staff, October, 1908; colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, December, 1909; colonel, general staff, October, 1910; brigadier-general, chief of Coast Artillery, March, 1911, and major-general July 6, 1916.

General Weaver was professor of military science and tactics, Western Military Reserve University, 1877-1880; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., 1883-1886; instructor, department of chemistry and electricity, United States Military Academy, 1888-1891; instructor, department of artillery, United States Artillery School, 1900-1903; chief division of militia affairs, office Secretary of War, 1908-1911; member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, war council of War Department, December, 1917-May, 1918. He was retired for age May 23, 1918, by operation of law.

"He was the author of 'Notes on Military Explosives,' which he wrote in 1906. He was a member of Monitor Lodge of the Masonic order, Waltham, Mass. At the time

of his death he was a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, formerly he was affiliated with the Army and Navy Club and the Cosmos Club.

"General Weaver came to this city about fourteen years ago and has been on duty here ever since. When he came here he organized the bureau of militia and became its first chief. While he was in the office of the chief of staff he was under General Arthur Murray. He had the distinction of being the first chief of the Coast Artillery to hold the rank of major-general, all others preceding him holding the rank of brigadier-general.

"Surviving him are his wife, formerly Miss Leize Holmes of Charleston, S. C.; a son, Major Walter Reed Weaver, at present stationed at March Flying Field, Cal.; two daughters, Mrs. Benjamin B. Sewall of Glencoe, N. Y., and Mrs. William Watts Rose of Rio de Janiero, Brazil and two grandchildren, William Watts Rose, Jr., and Tersis Weaver Stearns."

A. W. Tucker, mining engineer, Salisbury, N. C., having completed his work under the Bureau of Mines in connection with War Materials Relief Claims is prepared to accept private assignments for personal field examination, evaluations and reports relative to mineral deposits of the Southern Appalachians.

Hollis Godfrey has just resigned as president of Drexel Institute, to take effect October 1, 1921. He has held this post for seven years, but for the last few years has also filled the position of chairman of the Council of Management Education. He is resigning the former post in order to devote more of his energies to the latter. Those of us who were at the Class dinner last June remember that he outlined some very big ideals, which he is trying to achieve through this council. Briefly stated this council is to establish a harmony of effort between the colleges of the country and the industries.

1899

W. MALCOLM CORSE, *Secretary*, 603 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.

The following taken from the *Journal of Commerce*, Seattle, Wash., shows what a big part the China Club, under its president, Clancy M. Lewis, is playing in extending trade relations between Seattle and China.

"In fostering the development of commerce between Seattle and China there is nothing of greater value than the feeling of good will which those students in the University of Washington will carry back with them to their native land," Clancy M. Lewis, president of the Seattle China Club, stated to the *Journal of Commerce* Saturday. Mr. Lewis is engaged in an active campaign for the China Club's 1921 budget and reports very satisfactory progress so far.

"The part the China Club has played in securing free scholarships for Chinese students in our schools has placed this city in a most favorable light with the Chinese. Not only will the student return to China with a great deal of regard for this country and Seattle in particular, but his relatives and acquaintances already are having their attention focused on this city," Mr. Lewis pointed out in recounting some of the China Club's activities.

"Among other things wherein the China Club plays an important part in the commercial life of the city is its activity in meeting and welcoming Chinese merchants and commercial men passing through or visiting the city," Mr. Lewis continued. "A recent example was the visit of Yu Kan Hing and P. M. Pinguet, merchants of Hong-Kong, who, because of the reception accorded them by the China Club, immediately placed large orders for goods with Seattle firms which they had originally intended to place in the East."

Gardner Barry writes from Boston, Mass., that he is at present working for the New Haven Railroad and finds the work quite a relief to some of the hardships on the Cape Cod Canal. Barry's home is still in Sandwich, Mass., at least until spring, but during the winter his address is 10 Blackwood Street, Suite 8, Boston, Mass.

Frederick A. Watkins writes the following from Chicago: "Frank Huse, also Tech '99, and I drove from Chicago to New York along about the last of July. I might say that I am the proud possessor of a Twin Six Packard and take great delight in driving it. My family being in the East, in New Jersey, I decided to drive down and bring them home,

so Frank joined me and we drove down via Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., up over the mountains through Uniontown, Gettysburg and Lincoln Highway into Philadelphia. Then we went on up to New Jersey and at Summit (where Frank left me and went on to join his family up in Maine) I picked up my family and then we drove on up the shore over the Boston Post Road to Cape Cod, and spent about three weeks at a cottage on the seashore. I made a fine trip up to Boston. On the return trip I had my wife and two children and we came on through the Berkshires and New York State to Buffalo, where I shipped the car to Detroit. My family took the train home and I drove on home through Michigan the next day. We had a very fine trip and enjoyed it very much. Frank joined his family in Portland, Me., and brought them home by train."

George Jackson's wife died recently from pneumonia, after an illness of only three days. Jackson certainly receives the sympathy of the entire Class.

The bills for the Class dues were mailed in January. Kindly make an effort to remit promptly so that the Treasury will be supplied with the necessary funds.

1900

INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, *Secretary*, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Louise Wallon to Albert Grover Allen, on Tuesday, November 30, 1920, Allston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Allen will be at home Tuesday evening, February 1, 1921, from eight until ten, at 1615 Beacon Street, Waban, Mass. Allen's marriage was evidently a surprise to his friends. Sperry, who had been talking with him and arranging about the work when he was away on his wedding trip, did not know anything about his marriage the night before it took place. Allen has also been elected a member of the Technology Alumni Council. 1900 seems to have been chosen for outside representatives on the Council as Russell, Zeigler and Gibbs have been elected members in addition to the regular representative from the Class.

On Sunday, December 12, 1920, George Archibald called Bowditch on the telephone and they renewed old times. Archibald was called to Brockton by the death of his brother-in-law, the late George E. Keith, and did not have time to call in person before he took the train to Toronto. He hopes to return to Boston next spring and look up his old classmates. He is in partnership with Holmes and hopes that business will pick up for him at the beginning of the new year.

Chase has been sending some pretty calendars to his clients. It is a very pleasant way of keeping before them his desire to help them solve their problems.

1900 seems to be given over to matrimony as the following notice was taken from the newspaper:

"Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bunton of 168 Park Avenue, Arlington Heights, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lavinia Bunton, to Lt.-Col. Aurin Moody Chase of Syracuse, New York. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served in France until after the armistice was declared and received a decoration from the French government. Lt.-Col. Chase and Mrs. Chase will reside at 736 Ackerman Avenue, Syracuse."

Tom Perry sent an invitation to the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York on December 7-10, 1920. December 7 was devoted to the discussion of forest products and Tom hoped to obtain through this meeting a better co-operation between the woodworkers and engineers. He seemed to think that the ordinary woodworker has had little use for the professional engineer and the engineers have reciprocated by feeling that the average woodworking problem was beneath them. The secretary would have been very glad to have gone to New York to this meeting, but on account of business he was not able to get away. It is hoped that the meeting was a great success for Tom's ideas.

The alumni office has asked for the address of William B. Laine, Course IV. The mail which has been sent to him at Stamford, Conn., has been returned.

The following are the latest change of addresses which have been received:

Prof. James H. Batcheller, '00, 963 Adams Street, Corvallis, Ore.; Rev. George C.

Gibbs, '00, Seamen's Church Institute, of America, 25 South Street, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Stephen M. Hall, '00, Stephen Hall & Co., Inc., 90 West Street, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Harris G. Hooper, '00, 340 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Charles A. Leary, '00, care of Charles R. Gow Co., 6 Beacon Street, Room 919, Boston, Mass.; Mr. John F. Lewis, '00, 1829 Farmington Road, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Charles V. Merrick, '00, 2432 Kenilworth Road, Suite 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

1901

HOWARD T. CHANDLER, *Secretary*, Hinckley Road, Milton, Mass.

Frederick G. Clapp has published this year in several numbers of the *Geographical Review* a very interesting account of his explorations in China in 1913-18. As his story is of general interest, an article appears elsewhere in this issue under the title "F. G. Clapp '01, Maps the Great Wall."

It is with deep regret that the secretary announces the death of Laurent E. Daloz. The item following appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, December 13, 1920:

"Funeral services for Laurent E. Daloz, for several years head of the Daloz dyeing establishments at Temple Place and Copley Square, were held this afternoon at the chapel of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, Forest Hills. Dr. Edinborg, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Dorchester, conducted the service.

"Mr. Daloz was forty-two years old and resided at 435 Columbia Road, Dorchester. He had been in poor health since last June. He is survived by his wife and a young daughter, Victoria. He succeeded his father, the late Laurent Daloz, in the dyeing business several years ago."

Word was received by the Alumni Association some time ago of the death of Eugene S. Foljambe. For the benefit of those whom this information reached, the secretary is glad to be able to state that the information was incorrect in so far as it related to Mr. Foljambe. It was Mrs. Foljambe who was a victim of influenza. The secretary would like to extend much belated sympathy in the name of the Class.

Mail has been returned from the addresses listed below. Any one who can supply any correct addresses will confer a great favor upon the secretary by communicating with him. He might as well be perfectly frank in the matter; one of his principal reasons for locating them is to give them the same privilege that the rest of the members have of sending him a little check for 1920 Class dues. Somebody will have to show him how to modernize the parable of the loaves and the little fishes and apply it to the Class treasury, in order to provide the wherewithal for that which history will record as one of the most notable events of 1921 — the twentieth anniversary of the Class of 1901, M. I. T.

Harry V. Allen, 2824 Municipal Building, New York, N. Y.; John R. Anderson, Jr., 706 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Angelia Courtney, R. F. D. Box 20, Route 2, Concord, Mass.; Prescott H. Cummings, 415 Minahan Building, Green Bay, Wisc.; Herbert L. Kelley, 1175 Montello Street, Campello, Mass.; Charles T. Lincoln, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.; Thomas M. Lunan, 545 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Otto G. Luyties, 546 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Charles A. Mace, 6223 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Benjamin Miller, 5 East Eighth Street, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph E. Philbrick, Gas Co., York, Pa.; Carl Rossmassler, Morristown Boat and Engine Works, Morristown, N. Y.; John A. Trott, 17 Warren Street, Lexington, Mass.; Carleton Warren, Riter-Conley Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Changes in addresses have been received as follows:

Rev. George A. Hall, 169 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.; Ralph H. Stearns, Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.; M. C. Brush, Shipbuilding Corporation, Medical Arts Building, 16th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert H. Brown, 1150 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

1902

FREDERICK H. HUNTER, *Secretary*, Box 11, West Roxbury, Mass.BURTON G. PHILBRICK, *Assistant Secretary*, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

HENRY E. STILLINGS

Henry Erskine Stillings, former president of our Class, died in New York on October 29, after a brief illness. Stillings was appointed in July as special agent of the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Department with headquarters in New York, and was working on some important cases in connection with fraudulent income tax returns, passports, etc. On Thursday, October 29, an accidental injury to his hand started infection in the old wound which he received in China twenty years ago. This developed into erysipelas, blood poisoning and septic pneumonia, the end coming after a few days of intense suffering.

Stillings' boyhood was spent in Somerville and Boston, he having been one of the first men to enter Technology from the Boston Mechanic Arts High School. He took an active interest in Military Science, the enthusiasm for such matters aroused by the Spanish War being in full tide during his freshman year. Although he came to Technology without previous military training he rose, before the end of the year, to be First Sergeant of his company in the battalion.

Stillings' interest in things military caused him to leave the Institute at the end of his freshman year and enlist in the regular army. As a member of the Ninth Infantry he saw a year's active service in the Philippine War and then his regiment was sent to China as part of the American contingent in the Boxer Campaign. In the fighting before Tientsin his right hand was shattered by a bullet, and this injury, although it had long appeared to be entirely healed, was a contributing cause to his sudden death.

After his discharge from the army Stillings returned to Boston and after working for a time in the printing business secured an appointment in the customs service where he was attached to the collector's office in Boston.

Stillings had many interesting experiences in the customs service, including at the outbreak of the war having charge of the seizing of one of the German liners in Boston. With the decline of commerce due to the war, Stillings transferred to the Civilian Personnel Department of the Ordnance Corps with headquarters in Boston and in November, 1918, he was commissioned captain in the Ordnance Corps and was detailed as personnel manager of the district office at Bridgeport, Conn., where he was in charge until July of this year.

Stillings was a man of exceptionally active temperament and his energy, frankness and enthusiasm made him a natural leader wherever he went. Whenever the Class was to march he was always marshal either by appointment or general consent. Although he had been associated with the Class but one year of our four at the Institute, his election first as vice-president, and later as president of the Class was most popular.

The same frankness that made him a leader in Class affairs showed in other associations. He had served as commander of his Post of Spanish War Veterans, was an "Associate" of the G. A. R., and was one of the founders, and for several years, treasurer of the Clarendon Club, a social organization of West Somerville.

Stillings came of a musical family — his two sisters, both of whom died young, were violinists of exceptional promise. In spite of his maimed hand, Stillings played most acceptably on the cello, as many of his classmates have heard at some of the dinners. In spite of his many social activities he found time to do considerable orchestral playing.

Stillings married Mabel W. Smith of Provincetown, Mass., in 1906, and from that time till he was commissioned in the army made his home in Somerville. Their only child, a daughter named Elize, died in 1917 of pneumonia following a serious operation.

Probably no classmate whose connection with the Class in our student days was so brief was so widely popular throughout the Class, and none will be more missed when we gather in future years. The sympathy of the Class was extended to Mrs. Stillings by the officers.

Reports from our traveling member, Geremanos, come from time to time. Since the last issue of the REVIEW went to press cards have been received from Sidney, New South Wales, and then from New Zealand. A Christmas card just in at this writing has a picture of "Gere" himself taken in a tropical garden in Java. In spite of the white suit and the pith helmet, quite proper for wear in the tropics, the familiar figure is unmistakable.

Lt.-Col. Harold Blanchard, the one member of '02 who received the D. S. C. A. which was awarded him for his heroic action in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, is continuing his connection with military affairs, having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Corps Cadets, the "crack" infantry organization of Boston.

1905

GROSVENOR D'W. MARCY, *Secretary*, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES W. HAWKES, *Assistant Secretary*, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Apparently the members of the noble Class of '05 are so busy about Christmas shopping and their other lawful occasions that they have forgotten to send in any news for the REVIEW. Although it is a week overdue a scraping of the files reveals only one post card and two changes of address. Frank E. Guild sends in a new address, 172 County Street, Attleboro, Mass., and Paul (Peacham) Paine is now located at 607 Parkview Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Oscar Merrill, about whom we printed the interesting item in the last issue of the REVIEW, noting his appointment as executive secretary of the newly created Federal Power Commission, also Chief Engineer of the United States Forest Service, sent in the following newsy post card. Whether this is because he read the last REVIEW or because he, being busy himself, can take the time to answer the return post card the secretary sends out in a desperate effort to get news, but which is so often disregarded, we cannot say. However, if every '05 man who reads this issue of the REVIEW and is struck by the lack of news will take the blame to himself and will sit down promptly and send in an item or two all will be forgiven:

"Have your card of November 8 and its added note. Am so nearly snowed under that I scarcely have time to read the *Tech*. It's all mighty interesting though, even if it does keep one up nights. Had a visit from Richmond a day or two ago. He has quit giving his time to our Uncle Sam and joined the plute class where he gets paid when he works. The last time I had seen him was in Belle Fourche, S. D., fifteen years ago, where we met on the railroad ties. 'Twas business, however, not hoboing. Hope to get down to Boston some day and drop in on you. With kindest regards, O. C. Merrill."

Lacking any further live news, in spite of considerable correspondence, the secretary respectfully refers every one to the "Tech War Record" book for interesting items about their classmates.

Louis Killion has gone to New York to become manager of the New York office of Monks & Johnson, with whom he has been connected for some time in their Boston office. His address is: 58 Forty-second Street, New York City.

1907

BRYANT NICHOLS, *Secretary*, 2 Rowe Street, Auburndale, Mass.

HAROLD S. WONSON, *Assistant Secretary*, Care of W. H. McElwain Co., Manchester, N. H.

Never, since 1907, has there been so little news to record as at this time.

Lester W. Brock has left the automobile business in North Carolina and has returned to Boston at 385 Summer Street, where he is in charge of the household appliance department of the Western Electric Company. — Albert L. Burwell is in Broken Arrow, Okla. — Phil P. Greenwood, Care of Panama Canal, 1709 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. — Hudson B. Hastings, Garden Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. — Hud is the economist with a new organization called the Bureau of Economic Research, which is acting under the Francis T. Pollok Foundation. He has bought a home in Wellesley Hills, has four children — two boys and two girls — the last having been born in October, 1920. — Philip B. Walker, Whitinsville, Mass.

1908

RUDOLPH B. WEILER, *Secretary*, Care of The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

We have the following clipping from the Newark, N. J., *Call*:

"One of the pilots in the international balloon race, which starts from Birmingham, Ala., on October 28, in which England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States will have entrants, is Harold Eastman Weeks, a graduate of the Montclair High School, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was last week promoted to a captaincy in the United States Army. Captain Weeks will represent the United States Army in the race. The young man is the eldest son of Harry Weeks, an old resident of Montclair. He has been stationed at Ross Field Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal.

"Last September he was selected to represent the United States Army in the national balloon race, which also had its start at Birmingham. He and Lieutenant Thompson, from Fort Omaha, piloted Army Balloon No. 1, which landed five miles east of Bridge-town, Ontario, Can. The Montclair man's balloon was up forty hours and ten minutes and reached an altitude of 30,000 feet. It was second in the race, being beaten by only one mile and one-twelfth. Eleven balloons were entered in the race. Captain Weeks enlisted in the army in 1917 and went to the balloon school at Omaha, Neb., where he graduated at the head of his class. Thence he was sent to Ohio State University and from there to Arcadia, where he was made second lieutenant. Since the war he has remained at Arcadia as instructor in aeronautics, mechanical drawing, radio aerial photography and electricity."

The death is reported through the Alumni Office of Nelson S. Hammond. We are not in possession of any of the circumstances. If any member can furnish them please forward to the secretary.

NEW ADDRESSES

Charles W. Whitmore, Care of Riverside Boiler Works, 491 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Walter E. Poor, Care of Hygrade Lamp Co., 25 Washington Square, Salem, Mass.; Hardy Cross, Care of Charles T. Main, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. Building, Boston, Mass.; Lynn S. Goodman, Care of Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 70 State Street, Boston, Mass. Home address, 36 Boulevard Terrace, Allston 34, Mass.

1909

CHARLES R. MAIN, *Secretary*, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE A. HAYNES, *Assistant Secretary*, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Class activities have been few and far between for several weeks during the summer and fall, but now that winter is coming on, we are going to have a series of monthly luncheons, as was suggested at the Class dinner last June. This can only be successful by every one making a special effort to attend and to bring others of the Class with them.

The first of these luncheons was held at the Exchange Club, on December 3, with an attendance of fourteen. If you did not receive a notice of this meeting call up the secretary so that your name gets on the Boston mailing list, and you will receive notices of subsequent meetings.

We want these luncheons to be the most popular thing the Class has yet pulled off. They start promptly at 12.30 and will take only an hour of your time. You have to eat anyway, so why not join us? Many enjoyable friendships are made in just this informal way.

Brainerd Dyer is now in charge of the sales of the lubricant department of Acheson Graphite Company at Niagara Falls, New York. He writes that if any '09 men are in that part of the country he would be very glad to see them. — Ridsdale Ellis is now in England at his home in Leicester. — Heine Spencer is receiving congratulations on the birth of his second child, Kendall Hovey Spencer, born October 28, 1920. — W. F. Jones is now assistant professor in the Department of Geology at the State.

The Boston *Herald* of November 28, says: "Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Hartwell of Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, announce the engagement of their daughter Clare to Mr.

Arthur E. Hartwell of Houston, Texas. Mr. Hartwell is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1909."

The following announcement was received at the REVIEW office December 16: "Mr. and Mrs. John N. Brooks, Douglaston, Long Island, announce the birth of John Nixon Brooks, Jr., on December 5, 1920."

1910

DUDLEY CLAPP, *Secretary*, Care Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.

Not a line from any member of the Class has been received. Your secretary has slipped up once or twice on getting in the news but this trip he claims complete exemption from all blame. He refuses to make up news and wants to hear real news from the men in the Class. Just write a few lines on a postal or in a letter and let's hear what's happening.

From the Boston *Evening Globe*, November 26, we learned that "Floyd J. Pitcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Pitcher of Preston Road, was recently appointed assistant engineer of structures of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Pitcher graduated from the Somerville High School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1910. He resides in New Haven, Conn.

1911

ORVILLE B. DENISON, *Secretary*, 63 Sidney Street, Cambridge 39, Mass.

HERBERT FRYER, *Assistant Secretary*, Engineers' Club, Boston 17, Mass.

Twenty faithful eleveners attended the annual Class dinner on the eleventh evening of the eleventh month at the Walker Memorial. After partaking of one of Mrs. Scripture's far-famed dinners a most interesting discussion of our Ten-Year Celebration and Book took place. The general consensus of opinion of those present seemed to be that a three or four-day trip to some shore resort, camp or farm in the vicinity of the Hub would be a wise move, also that the publication of the Ten-Year Book should wait upon said celebration, that the volume might contain a news-story and pictures of the reunion scheduled for next June. How does this plan strike *you*, Mr. Away From Boston? You know what's in the secretary's mind — well, then, why don't you W— t— D— *now*? As the discussion was nearing a close, Dean Burton appeared and was greeted with a wave of applause and a regular M. I. T. He spoke briefly and asked the members of the Class if they would be willing to come into the Walker Library for a few moments to participate in the dedication of the Lamy Memorial Fireplace to commemorate the death of Henry and other Tech men who gave their lives in the World War. Read the story from *The Tech*:

"To commemorate the death of Henry Lamy, and other men from Technology who gave their lives in the war, Dean Burton dedicated the Lamy Memorial Fireplace in the Walker Library, Thursday night, November 11, at 7.15 o'clock. Members of the Class of 1911 who were holding a reunion at the time were present at the dedication, and also some of the undergraduates who had been listening to the reading by Mr. Copithorne.

"Those present were prepared for the dedication by the war poems of Mr. Copithorne, and the Dean made a short address, giving the war history of each man killed in action. Although Armistice Day has not been extensively observed this year, Dean Burton said he thought it was the most fitting time to dedicate a monument to the bravery of these men. Henry Lamy was of French descent, a member of the Class of 1913 and of the Walker Club. Therefore the place and form of the memorial are very appropriate. The inscription at the top of the fireplace is 'In Memory of Henry Lamy' and below, 'First Student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Sacrifice his Life in the World War 1914-1918.' The andirons were made in the Institute shops, and are ornamented with a fleurs-de-lis at the top, representing the tradition and nobility of Lamy's ancestors. On the two rings at the front of the andirons are the letters R. F. and M. I. T. respectively."

Returning to the North Dining Hall for a few moments' further discussion, the party soon adjourned to the bowling alleys, where two stirring matches were staged between teams captained by Ned Hall, Art Coupal, Fat Merrill and O. S. Clark. Bill Pead and O. W. Stewart were the only bowlers to turn in a "century" string, and Bill's 277 was also the high three-string. Clark's Cooties took four points from Merrill's Mummies, while Hall's Hummers took three out of four points from Coupal's Kewpies. The score:

<i>Clark's Cooties</i>					<i>Merrill's Mummies</i>				
Haines.....	65	61	61	187	Fryer.....	55	57	54	166
Smith.....	64	71	79	214	Barker.....	56	55	53	164
Dyer.....	72	78	79	229	Denison.....	64	66	60	190
Pead.....	101	85	91	277	Richmond.....	53	77	94	224
Clark.....	82	70	71	223	Merrill.....	65	65	65	185
	384	365	381	1130		293	310	326	929
<i>Hall's Hummers</i>					<i>Coupal's Kewpies</i>				
Van Tassel.....	75	70	70	215	Comstock.....	59	60	66	185
Whitcomb.....	72	50	61	183	Coupal.....	63	67	73	203
Leary.....	71	78	73	222	Loud.....	59	63	72	194
Hall.....	79	77	63	219	Bigelow.....	78	70	81	229
Stewart.....	82	105	77	264	Faunce.....	84	70	70	224
	379	380	344	1103		343	330	362	1035

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hartshorn of Gardner are receiving congratulations on the birth of Barbara Ellen on September eighth. Ours too, Stan. — Hearty best wishes are also extended to Cameron Clark and his fiancée and here is how the *Boston Transcript* told on December first of the engagement:

"An engagement just announced which is of interest in Boston, is that of Miss Agnes Selkirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Selkirk of Des Moines, Ia., to Cameron Clark of 137 East Forty-Sixth Street, New York, son of Edward Clark of Holyoke. Miss Selkirk is a landscape architect, and a graduate of the Lowthorpe School of Groton. Mr. Clark is an architect, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is an alumnus of the American Academy in Rome. It was at a dinner given last-night by Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Arms at their home, 55 Willon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., that the engagement was made known."

Harry Waterfall is now in charge of Machine and Power Plant Design at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. — Henry Dolliver, still with Aberthaw, is teaching some evenings at Northeastern University, where Carl Ell, another elevenner, is Dean. — Charley McManus is also teaching three nights a week at Mechanic Arts High School. — Fred Daniels attended the Stoker Manufacturers' Association Convention at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in early November. — Lloyd Cooley is down in Kingsport, Tennessee, for a spell in the interests of E. B. Badger on a new process for handling wood waste to produce wood alcohol. Look out for it, Lloyd; it has wrecked many lives! — In addition to his engineering work, Samuel I. Blum is the leader of Blum's Orchestra and writes the secretary that he is able to produce "the best music in town for any occasion." — Here is an announcement issued by our old friend "Sellie" on November 15:

"Mr. W. J. Seligman begs to announce to his friends in the trade that he has opened an office at 176 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., for the sale of foreign merchandise throughout New England, on a strictly commission basis. Orders and offers in all lines are solicited."

Here is a clipping from the "Personals" column of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of November thirteenth:

"J. D. MacKenzie, who succeeds the Deputy Minister of Mines, Charles Camsell, as head of the British Columbia branch of the Geological Survey of Canada, was graduated in mining engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911, and five years later received the degree of doctor of science from the same institution. He recently returned to Vancouver, B. C., after having spent three months investigating iron-ore deposits in the Taseko Valley and Bridge River regions of the province."

Had a characteristic, newsy letter from O. W. Stewart lately in which he disseminated

quite a little 1911 gossip, to wit: Guy W. True, I, is now assistant engineer in charge of design on all canal construction work exclusive of fortifications on the Panama Canal. He has had two articles published in the *News Record* dealing with pier construction and is specializing in statistical analyses. He and Mrs. True have a fine, healthy two-and-a-half year old daughter. O. W. adds that Guy doubtless told President-Elect Harding recently a lot about improvements advisable under Republican administration, personal salary increase, etc. — Carl Ell, I, is a busy individual with his duties as Dean of both the day and evening divisions of Northeastern University. — Art Nagle, I, is now located in Boston with the advertising department of *The Textile World Journal*, having recently transferred from New York territory. — Let's see, you haven't written to Dennie yet about your reunion ideas, have you? That's right, 63 Sidney Street, Cambridge 39, Mass.

With Christmas a yesterday and New Year's Day in the offing your secretary will lead off with the "queen of trumps." In other words, read the following clipping from he *Boston Globe* of December 22:

Our own 'leven professor, Bob Haslam, spoke before the December meeting of the Alumni Council on the twenty-seventh and presented in a most interesting fashion the history, development and present status of the Tech School of Chemical Engineering Practice. He supplemented his talk with a number of interesting lantern slides taken at the seven plants at which the graduate students in this school spend their weeks of practice. — Your secretary believes that from now he will put each year in his "tickler" for mid-December: "About this time expect to hear from Jim." Don't you know Jim? Course you do — came from Dorchester, was in Course VI, went with American Steel and Wire, later with Curtiss Aeroplane, where he now is — that's right, Jim Duffy. But alas and as you might say, alack — here's Jim's opening paragraph:

"Yes, it's I. (Sounds funny but Brander Mathews says it is O. K.) Really I would write you oftener but each time you hear from me you lie down on the job of secretary and turn my letter over to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW for padding the Class Notes in the next issue. There is so much that is more interesting that you better eliminate that 'I'll tell the world!' stuff this time or you never will hear from me again."

So what is the humble servant of the Class to do when thus intimidated by a feller bigger as him? You guessed it — at least it will be possible to pick out occasional "epigrams." Jim right now happens to be in Montgomery, Alabama, but has spent some time in Mexico and says:

"The most interesting feature of the Mexican peon is his hair. It seems to run in every direction and looks like a magnified photo of a thumb-print, or Charlie Cross's mess of iron filings after he has wiggled the magnet underneath. The latter simile is rather far-fetched because there are no 'lines of force' visible anywhere in a Mexican."

"The principal exports of California are movies and Hiram Johnson for something or other. They raise a great many bathing beauties but very few of them are exported. The idea in bathing costumes seems to be to cut them as low as possible above the equator and as high as possible below the equator, and one glance will illustrate why your geography states that 'the equator is an imaginary line.' Even the boys with sun-glasses have no trouble finding their way along this 'trail of the lonesome spine.'"

"The movie colony were certainly unique with their six-volt minds that give about three sparks a week and their mad struggle to make a 'deported' Overland resemble an 'imported' Rolls-Royce."

"A little while ago I gave the divorce colony at Reno the Double O. Rings seemed much more in evidence around their eyes than anywhere else."

"As soon as the election was over I hustled down to Tennessee to find out what all these Democratic husbands meant by marrying Republican wives and breaking up the Solid South."

"Give my regards to any of the boys you meet and try and have a merry Christmas as the eighteenth amendment may go into effect next year."

You can't beat him, can you? Remember only his cruel threat prevents a verbatim report of the letter.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

E. J. Batty, 12 Balkcom Street, Riverside, R. I.; Joseph C. Fuller, Dane Molding Company, Inc., 335 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J.; William J. Orchard, 349 Broadway, New York City; John B. Romer, 810 Elm Court, Elizabeth, N. J.; W. J. Seligman, 176 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.; William A. Shepherd, B. F. Goodrich Company, Depart-

ment 3, Akron, Ohio; Henry W. Stucklen, Mt. Vernon, N. H.; Harry W. Waterfall, Mechanical Engineering Department, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Gordon B. Wilkes, 51 Everett Street, Newton Center 59, Mass.

1912

RANDALL CREMER, *Secretary*, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

F. J. SHEPARD, JR., *Assistant Secretary*, 568 East First Street, South Boston, Mass.

Class news is still very scarce and letters from any of you would be very much appreciated indeed. How can a secretary make up enough dope to fill a page without contributions from the Class members?

Cremer has just reached New York after spending all summer at Key West and Santo Domingo. At Key West, he was at work on the new submarine base, and was on construction work at Santo Domingo, and also later in Porto Rico. He writes as follows:

"I was succeeded at the submarine division in Key West by Norman Chieves, '05, and am glad to see that things are progressing very nicely there now. Spent some time with Robert Harper, '15, in Barahona where he has charge of the railway, which the Barahona Sugar Company is building. Met Antonia Romero, '12, in San Juan, Porto Rico. Failed to connect with Joe Font, whom I had counted on seeing there. Romero is with the Commissioner of Interior and Font is still instructing in the Agricultero College at Mayaguez. In Porto Rico, I ran into Harold Graham who is boss of his own company in the constructing business. Anything from a fancy bank building to raising an old wreck. Since returning, I have seen R. H. Fox, Clarence McDonough and Vincent Gallagher. Fox is still with the Gurney Ball Bearing Company as eastern sales manager and McDonough is with the Foundation Company. Gallagher's history was covered in the last issue of the REVIEW. Just received a card from Morash, who is now with the International General Electric Company in Calcutta, India. His address is Middleton Row, Calcutta. Harry Babcock is now with the Inter-Lake Pulp and Paper Company at Appleton, Wisconsin. Suppose you already know that he has a baby girl."

The following letter is received from John Hall and speaks for itself:

"I've just been looking over the latest quarterly and was glad to see that it contains a lot of 1912 news. Your letter of some time ago about Brazil was especially interesting. It has been quite a while since I have given an account of myself and shall do so now, although there is not a great deal to say. The last time I wrote you was from France, if I remember correctly. In March, 1919, I was very fortunate in being selected as one of the American Army Students to the University of Paris for a course of four months. They were good months indeed, with wonderful opportunities to learn things and see the country. Several other Tech men were there and we met a great many of our friends and had a lot of good times at the Tech Bureau so well engineered by George Gibbs.

After getting out of the army in August, 1919, I cast about for a job in the realms of sanitary engineering and public health but without much success. As a temporary expedient, I took a place in the export department of Converse & Company, large cotton dealers of 88 Worth Street, New York. I knew nothing of cotton nor business but have found them of so much interest that I have spent a year with the firm instead of only a few weeks as I expected. I was graduated from the export department after a while and put on the job of rearranging the system of purchasing supplies. This brings me in touch with the whole concern, which has just recently become the largest of its kind in the world, and gives me a fine chance to learn what business is about. I should much prefer to stay at the job of protecting the public health, about which I know a little and which I believe to be one of the most important and honorable of the professions, but the public doesn't seem to value its health very highly and I can't afford to be a philanthropist.

Should you come wandering by Broadway and Worth Street any day drop in to see me, for I should like to hear about yourself and any of our friends you may have seen. You probably know Harry Ferguson is engaged and Fred Loweth has a young lady daughter. I ran across H. W. Hall here the other evening and he had a lot to tell about the war.

He has been in the hotel business in New York and Florida for the last year or so. If I hear any more 1912 news, I shall send it along."

Carl Rowley writes from Cleveland that he is still chief engineer of the American Fork and Hoe Company. His office is in the Swetland Building. He states that the Class baby is now absorbing education in the first grade and he is positive that she will be re-elected at the next reunion. — Frank Caldwell is now in Dayton, Ohio, working on propeller design in the Government Aeroplane Division. He is married, but his work on designing keeps him on the ground. — Arch Eicher is still at work as a sanitary engineer and keeps his hand in on Sunday School work.

Two marriages constitute our record for the past two months. Notices as below:

"Miss Dorothy Neff, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. K. Neff, and a well-known opera singer, was married yesterday afternoon to Paul McIntosh Tyler, a graduate of Tech, 1912. They were married at 2.30, at the home of her parents by the Rev. William Parker, pastor of the Unitarian Church. There were guests present from New York and Philadelphia. The groom is an expert for the United States Tariff Commission."

"The marriage of Samuel Horton Brown, son of Mrs. Samuel H. Brown and Miss Marian Arnold Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin, took place at the home of the bride's parents, 59 Gregory Street, Marblehead. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas M. Mark, former pastor of the Universalist Church of this town. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Harvard class of 1910. Previous to his entering Harvard, he studied two years at the Institute of Technology in Boston. He is a yacht designer of well-known ability, having designed several speedy craft, among which was the 'Scaler,' which won the championship series of the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Class R, 'Sally 12', for Commodore Lawrence Percival, which captured the Greenwich cup from the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. When the country entered the war he was a member of the Tenth Deck Division, naval reserve; he left town with his company as chief boatswain's mate April 1, 1917. Soon after he was transferred to the Pensacola district with the rating of chief carpenter's mate under the bureau of Manual Construction and Repairs. After being discharged from the service he entered the employ of the Chance Naval Construction Company, Baltimore, and three weeks ago successfully passed an examination and was appointed civilian instructor of naval construction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis with the rating of lieutenant-commander."

1913

F. D. MURDOCK, *Secretary*, Box 6, Station H, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. CHARLES THOMPSON, *Assistant Secretary*, 120 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Two Class babies have arrived. On October 28, 1920, Spencer Hatch Brewster was born at Plymouth, Mass. On December 9, 1920, Mrs. Burt presented Phyllis Virginia Burt to P. V. Burt.

A silver medal was presented to Miss Frances Stern by the mayor of the nineteenth ward at Paris, France, in commemoration of the remarkable work she did as directress of the Red Cross Settlement in that district. The ceremony took place during a popular reception in honor of Miss Stern, who was leaving at that time, August, 1920, for three years' study in a London school of economics. According to the press despatch which came to the Boston *Transcript* by cable throngs of grateful mothers deluged her with flowers. A French military band furnished music for the occasion. The mayor, in tribute, said the mortality of the ward, which is inhabited by the working class, had decreased from forty to three per cent during the past year, due largely to the ministrations of Miss Stern, who in one month has cared for 2500 cases of illness, from which only 83 deaths resulted. Miss Stern is affiliated with our Class and spent three years at the Institute as a special student in the chemistry department. Later, she was associated with the late Ellen Richards in lecturing and writing on home economics subjects.

On October 25 Charlie Thompson started to use the pulmotor on 1913 Class spirit. Read Charlie's letter and then you will be glad to do whatever is in your power to help his good work along. "On October 25 we started off the year with a dinner at Copley Square Hotel. Twenty-five replies were received that members would be on hand, but

the actual showdown was twelve. The committee had an idea that an a la carte arrangement would be well to try out, but there is evidently a lack of obligation connected with this and members of the Class do not feel it is necessary to live up to a 'Yes' reply. Although there was a small number at this dinner every one expressed themselves as having a good time, and the talk by Mr. Charles S. Ricker was very interesting. He spoke for about forty minutes and spent two hours answering questions and we feel that everyone benefited greatly from what he had to say.

"In November we had a committee meeting at the Walker Memorial and decided to hold our next get-together there, which we did on December first. There were fourteen at this meeting, and it sure was a regular old timer. Two bowling teams were made up and the rest bowled individually. The Katz team trimmed Dewey Crocker's team two to three. The winners are glad they did not have to roll three out of five, as the losers were getting strong in the last game. The big humor of the occasion (if you call it such) was Stan Parker's invitation to the writer to go home to Watertown in his machine. We got stuck on the way, and spent over two hours getting going again. The next time we will try the Boston Elevated, if Stan can't do better.

"During the middle of January we were going to hold another meeting, and will let you know the date far enough in advance so that if you or anybody else is coming to Boston they can be on hand. We have planned to send the notices for this month's meeting to every one in New England and New York City. This is very little news, I realize, but things are not developing any too rapidly. It is going to be a long rope to hold to retrieve the old Class spirit, and for one I am glad that we have started early. Those who attended the last meeting will spread the news, and I believe that there will be at least twenty the next time we meet."

The December 1920 issue of *Mechanical Engineering* contains a twelve-page article by Roger M. Freeman, VI, describing the Armor Plate and Gun Forging Plant of the United States Navy. Roger had a wonderful experience as supervising engineer for this work of real magnitude. With this experience we expect big things from him in the future.

The following excerpts are from a letter to Professor Locke from Mr. Charles Albert Smith, III:

"Now about myself. I don't remember where I was when I last reported to you, but I know it was in Arizona. I have gone west, as a young man should, but I fear I'll have to swim if I go much wester than this.

"Three years ago Thanksgiving, a Bisbee girl condescended to add Smith to her name. I was doing engineering work for the C. & A. then, and continued with them till May, 1919, when we parted company—the C. & A. and I—most amiably.

"Since then I have been in Los Angeles—you probably had an opportunity to give me a boost towards becoming a gasoline peddler for the Standard Oil Company, here, for I believe I gave your name as a reference. I served apprenticeship in a service station, for several months, and was then taken into the engineering branch of the sales department. This is a brand new venture for the company and seems to offer a considerable future. Not much mining, but a wide scope of other engineering and construction work. Am supplementing my M. I. T. training with a course in reinforced concrete construction at the U. S. C. night school. I am apt to develop into something yet. My present work has pretty well taken me all over Southern California and you may well imagine that this is not the most disagreeable thing in the world.

"In closing I might say that I have found this climate fine for raising things, they grow all winter here, and my twelve month old specimen of American manhood is holding his own with the rest."

1914

H. B. RICHMOND, *Secretary*, 12 George Street, Medford 55, Mass.

G. K. PERLEY, *Assistant Secretary*, Hill Side Terrace, Belmont, Mass.

LUNCHEON First Tuesday of each month

12.30 P.M. Sharp, Boston Tavern, 347 Washington Street, Boston.

Happy New Year! May it be a prosperous one for all fourteeners. While we are wishing, let us wish that all of the delinquent bachelors will show signs of life during the year and give the secretary something to write about.

The only two events of interest during the fall months were the luncheons held in Boston on the first Tuesdays of November and December. These luncheons have developed into real get-together meetings for the fourteeners around Boston. They are providing a very excellent medium for the keeping up of acquaintances and it is hoped that every fourteener who can arrange to do so will avail himself of the opportunity to attend these luncheons. Porter Adams is usually there with a new stunt or story for each meeting. At the November meeting he kept us entertained by showing a method of making loaf sugar burn. Crocker attempted an explanation on the anti-skid catalytic wick theory, but was only backed up by Waitt who was trying to sell him a few bonds. Those present at the November luncheon were C. H. Wilkins XIV, Ahern I, Adams, Sherman IV, Crocker XIV, Waitt V, Fiske II, Downing II, Harper IV, Richmond VI. The attendance at the December luncheon was eighteen, made up as follows: Adams, J. H. Currier II, Petts II, C. H. Wilkins XIV, H. S. Wilkins II, Fiske II, Waitt V, Corney VI, Tallman VI, Shepard VI, Ahern I, Harper IV, Whitten IV, Hardy I, Dunn I, Des Granges IV, Perley VI, Richmond VI. The Course II contingent must have taken to heart the statement the secretary made in the November REVIEW, because they have increased their attendance from zero to nearly a quarter of all those present.

The assistant secretary was too busy to get together any notes for this issue. He claimed that it was impossible to get news and produce news at the same time. His principal occupation has been receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, Pauline, on November 13. George's family also includes a two-year-old son.

The secretary takes great pleasure in announcing that three of our number have recently taken advantage of leap year and have arranged for an extra deduction on their income tax. Art Johnson II, was the first to be heard from. The following announcement was received: "Mr. and Mrs. James H. Corney announce the marriage of their daughter, Edna Florence, to Mr. Arthur Wallace Johnson on Monday, October the eighteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty, Boston, Massachusetts." — C. H. Wilkins, II, is next to be congratulated. He promised to send in the details of the great event but had failed to do so at the time this issue went to press. We will try again to get this information from Charlie before the next issue appears.

Course II certainly had a monopoly on Cupid. For the third man on the list is C. H. Chatfield, II. Knowing that the announcement of this event would be of unusual interest to all fourteeners, your secretary while in Washington recently unwound many miles of naval red tape and was finally ushered into the office of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Airplane Section, and allowed to gaze on the great Dinney. There he sat in the grandeur of his uniform. His customary careworn look was gone. He was happy, smiling and carefree. Had not McCart, II, who has a desk in the same office as Dinney assured me that it really was he, I would have doubted. Curtain rods, picture hanging, and such commonplace topics were all that Dinney would talk about. The differentials and log-logs had disappeared entirely. What a change! Ye unmarried fourteeners, if you could have but seen Dinney as I saw him, you would go and try the miracle cure yourselves. On being notified that he might expect a suitable description in the REVIEW, he pleaded to have only the truth told. To make certain that this would be done, he furnished a copy of the Burlington, Vermont, *Free Press and Times* of November 11 which told of the great event. In order to do full justice to Dinney, this item is being copied in its entirety.

"BURLINGTON GIRL MARRIED UNDER BOWER OF EVERGREENS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS

"One of the season's prettiest weddings occurred last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Scofield of South Union Street, when their daughter, Miss Grace M. Scofield, was united in marriage with Lieut. (j. g.) Charles Hugh Chatfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chatfield, of Waterbury, Conn.

"At promptly eight o'clock, to the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, played by Miss Alice Nash at the piano and Miss Lillian Magner, violinist, the bridal party descended the stairs to the parlor, where the ceremony was performed in a bower of evergreens and pink chrysanthemums. The room was also beautifully decorated with evergreens and baby pink chrysanthemums. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the Rev. I. C. Smart performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Ruby Howe as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Louise Winter and Mrs. David O. Smith. John C. Cairns, cousin of the groom, acted as best man.

"The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, with bodice of tulle trimmed with crystal beads and iridescent sequins. She wore a veil caught to a Mary Stewart cap of iridescents with a crown of tulle and carried a bouquet of roses and orchids showered with sweet peas. The maid of honor wore a gown of silver blue satin, trimmed with silver lace and carried Columbia roses. The bridesmaids wore dresses of rose and lavender tulle over silk of like color, with silver trimmings, and carried Ophelia roses. The bride's mother wore a gown of white georgette and lace with a corsage bouquet of violets, and the groom's mother wore black net embroidered with sequins of black jet. A reception was held after the ceremony.

"The bride attended the University of Vermont and was graduated from the Randolph Macon Woman's College of Lynchburg, Va., in 1916. The groom was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1914, and later attended the Naval Aviation School at Cambridge, Mass., where he received his commission for the naval air service. After a short wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Chatfield will make their home in Washington, D. C."

While in New York recently your secretary made an attempt to locate a few of the fellows who have not been heard from for some time. Since the Tech Club is both dry and foodless, I knew that it was useless to look there for fourteeners, so I tried the next most important point of concentration — the Telephone Building. Here they were, buried in work, with the appearance of determining the fate of a nation. I started up near the roof among the clouds and gradually filtered down through the many floors of the building. As would be expected, nearly all the fourteeners in the telephone game are from Course VI. The first man I met was F. C. Healey, VI. Healey was so busy working out some such problem as miles gained per nickel paid that it took the concentrated efforts of his office force to bring him back to earth. When thoroughly awakened, I asked him for a statement for the press. He smiled, turned an empty pocket inside out, revealing a hole in it the bottom, and replied "Still single and happy."

Jack Hines, VI, was discovered running wildly around the building with an armful of specifications on washers. He was trying to get the necessary number of signatures to make legal the weight of the hole in a washer on which he had just prepared a new volume of specifications. Jack is still single also and claims to be happy.

After having been in most of the telephone toll offices of New England, O. C. Hall, VI, has gravitated to the New York headquarters. He is now in the long lines engineering department, but is still the same old O. C. He informed me that telephone worries were nothing compared with those of a family man trying to find a house around New York. — H. A. Affel, VI, was among those interviewed. After a rather trying time to get a suitable home, Affel is now settled in Brooklyn. While it is not possible to obtain a statement from him, it is fast becoming well known that he has been a very important contributor to the multiplex system of sending several messages over the same wire at the same time, by the use of radio frequency carrying currents.

H. J. Danforth, VI, has been transferred from the Delaware & Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Co. at Atlantic City to the New York headquarters. He and Hines share the same office. Danforth is fast getting used to the bright lights of Broadway, but he informed me that a wife and a year and nine months old daughter were enough attraction to keep him home evenings. — In the same office with Hines and Danforth was F. E. Waters, II, who started with 1914, but later transferred his affections to 1915. Waters is one of our veteran benedicts, already having passed the five-year mark.

L. W. Burnham, VI, is still a captain in the Marine Corps and is now stationed at Quantico, Va. — L. F. Forbes, VI, retains his love for the sea and is now a lieutenant on the U.S.S. "Gridley," serving in the capacity of chief engineer. — M. J. Sayward, II, is frequently seen around New York. He is still with the Federal Shipbuilding Co. of Kearney, N. J. — Y. M. Chu, VI, has left New York to return to Canton, China, where he is engineer for the Kwong Tun Tramway Co. — O. C. Clisham, X, who is with the Semet-Solvay Co. at Syracuse managed to have his company send him to New York, presumably to attend the November convention of the American Gas Association. — Ross Dickson, X, is still assisting the Standard Oil Co. in keeping up the price of gas, by accepting a salary as experimental engineer in their development department at Elizabeth, N. J.

E. L. Osborne, I, has left Squires & Greenman of New York City to go in business for himself. His announcement card reads as follows: "Edwin G. Woodling, certified

public accountant and member of the American Institute of Accountants, and Ernest L. Osborne, certified public accountant and graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announce the formation of a partnership for the practice of accountancy and industrial engineering with offices at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.; 50 Broad Street, New York."

Porter H. Adams has temporarily, at least, forsaken the airplane game and has gone into one worse. He is now selling, or as he states "trying to sell," securities for Hotchkin & Co. of Boston. Pat needs a rest from a long and arduous summer spent cruising on a destroyer in the vicinity of Cuba. Pat was testing out a balloon hauling winch and had a destroyer assigned for the tests. Knowing Pat, we do not have to question why Cuba was picked out for his cruising area. — Another man who has been cruising in southern waters is Lieut. J. H. Currier, II. Joe is in the regular navy now and is a two striper. He is assigned to the battleship "Delaware."

Your secretary has recently been elected to the Alumni Council to represent the Technology Club of West Virginia. He has also been elected to serve until 1924 on the Committee on Historical Collection. — C. W. Ricker, VI, is chairman of the sociability committee of the Boston Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He has appointed your secretary to assist him, but so far this assistance has been measured by the limit of dx as x approaches zero.

F. C. Atwood, XIV, who is still with Kalmus, Comstock & Wescott is at present engaged in food substitute problems with a view of reducing old H. C. L. His present problems consist of introducing a tasteless shortening substitute which sells for about thirty cents a pound and a protein substitute for eggs in cooking. The latter is a slaughter house by-product obtained from animal blood. — G. E. Whitwell, XIV, who is assistant professor of chemical engineering at the University of Washington, came east this fall to attend the American Gas Association Convention in New York. Whitwell is also doing consulting engineering work in Seattle, specializing on gas.

H. J. Baker, VI, is superintendent of the Field Statistical Department of the Boston Edison Co. — J. J. R. Bristow, X, is foreman of the Glycerine House, of Procter & Gamble Co. at Cincinnati. — C. L. Cowles, VII, is a chemist with the Hollister Wilson Laboratories at Chicago. — L. W. Currier, III, is instructing in Geology at M. I. T. — C. C. Davis, X, is a chemical engineer for the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. at Cambridge, Mass. — Ernest Kerr, II, is still with the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, serving in the capacity of engineer. — C. M. Berry, VI, is with the same company doing inspection work. — M. S. Maxim, II, is a chemical engineer for the Merrimac Chemical Co. at North Woburn, Mass. — C. W. Olesen, II, is with the United Shoe Machinery Co. at Beverly, Mass.

ADDRESS CHANGES

R. D. Bates, XI, Care of Clarksburg Water Board, Clarksburg, West Va.; C. H. Chatfield, II, 1740 Euclid Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; H. J. Danforth, VI, Care of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City; W. L. McPherrin, II, 744 Froome Street, Winston Place P. O., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Sayward, II, 143 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. W. Stanyan, VI, 2620 Stuart Street, Berkeley, Cal.; S. H. Taylor, 4040 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; R. V. Townend, X, 707 Thomas Avenue, Riverton, N. J.

1915

FRANCIS P. SCULLY, *Secretary*, 70 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOWARD C. THOMAS, *Assistant Secretary*, 34 Floral Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Since we wrote the last letter we have heard much of interest from the different members of the Class of 1915. The questionnaires have been sent out, 648 in all, and to date 193 have answered. Of the 193, 146 have sent in their Class dues — 16 have signified their intention of affiliating with 1915 (but will send dues later) — and the rest wish to be affiliated with classes other than 1915. This is a very small percentage of the men in the Class who have answered and a final prompting card is being sent to those who have not answered to give them one more chance to sign up. After this, no mail

will be sent to those who have not replied. If you meet a 1915 man, ask him if he has sent back his card, and if he has not, why not? We want the cards back, anyway, whether the men wish to affiliate with 1915 or not, and whether they enclose the dues or not. As a self-addressed envelope was sent with each card it would seem that the least any one could do would be to send back their reply — so help us along and get after any delinquents. It is not necessary that a man graduated with 1915 to be associated socially with our Class. As there are many men who fall in this Class, we want to get all that we can that desire to be connected with us.

The "remarks and suggestions" on the back of the card did not bring the desired results, but some of the men availed themselves of this opportunity to pass their criticisms, both constructive and destructive. We'll get the worst one out of the way first. This is from Everett Coldwell, VI, Technology Club, New York, who says, "Get a Class secretary that will put something in the REVIEW besides 'no report from the secretary'." If we had to rely on news that "Jerry" sent in, that would be the 1915 Class news every month. Jerry must expect that somebody else is going to supply all the news. The only way that the secretary can get his information is from what the fellows write in, so it is strictly up to the fellows as to how much news appears in the REVIEW.

Allen Abrams, V, Boston, Mass., says, "Can't 1915 (Boston) get together once every month for lunch?" This suggestion has been made by several others and questionnaire cards bearing on this subject will be sent out before this issue of the REVIEW is off the press.

Douglas Baker, VI, sends his dues from Spain, where he is the general representative of the Western Electric Company, and B. T. M. Company. His address for the present is, Care of The Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co., S. A., 18 Rue Boudewyns, Antwerp, Belgium. — Charlie Blodgett, X, who is with the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, Maine, writes, "I am mighty glad to be associated with 1915 (Charlie graduated with 1916). — At the Eastern Manufacturing Company are also Charles G. Paine, II, South Brewer, Maine; Alfred E. B. Hall, II, Lincoln, Maine. You probably have them on your list. I shall await with interest the result of your canvas of the Class. With all best wishes for your success." — Martin Cowles, II, writes from State Health Department, Springfield, Ill., where he is senior assistant engineer, "Hurrah for the idea! Sorry I am so late in replying and helping along the good work." — If they were all as prompt as Martin we would be more than satisfied. — The card of Arnold B. Curtis was returned by his aunt together with his Class dues. She states that "Arnold is sick and has been for some time. He is still interested in M. I. T. and will be pleased to know about anything that takes place." In reply to a letter of inquiry from the assistant secretary as to whether Arnold was able to see classmates who might be in his vicinity, his aunt writes as follows: "Arnold at present is far from well, and when he is improved so that he can see his old classmates I will let you know. We all wish to acknowledge our sincere appreciation for your thoughtful letter. If at any time you would like to address Arnold, kindly send the letter to 18 Medway Street, Providence, R. I." It is suggested that some of the men drop Arnold a line just to let him know that he is not forgotten.

Henry Daley, II, who is sales engineer, handling power apparatus for the B. F. Sturtevant Company, writes, "Have no home address; am like the 'Man Without a Country.' Have just been transferred from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and leave for the latter place November 3. By the way, how many young Thomases have you running around, Howard?" — To answer the many questions as to the status of the health of the assistant secretary's family, would say that both Mrs. Thomas and the one daughter are fine, thanks. — We will try to answer all the letters that are sent, but until we get the card system established we may be rather slow with our replies.

Marshall Dalton, I, who is assistant district manager in Casualty Insurance in Philadelphia, says, "Good work, Howard. If I can help any down here don't hesitate to call." We took Jack at his word and sent him a list of men in Philadelphia and vicinity to get after and we received a report accounting for every man. If any other of the men will volunteer to do the same in their home city, we shall be very glad of their assistance. — Eddie Fonseca, VI, the proud father, says: "Have been marooned for lo these many years, Tom. Would like to hear from you. What has become of all the old guard? Often think of you, Henry Sheils, Larry Quirk, Bill Rooney, etc. If I get up to Boston soon will surely look you up. Best regards." — Raymond Gladding, II, writes from

Wilson, S. C., that he is a member of the firm, "Gladding & Morrison," municipal engineers, since September, 1919. Engaged as consulting engineers for paving, sewage, water supply, electric lights, etc. — Loring Hall, I, who is New York manager for the Carr Fastener Company, writes: "This card is an excellent idea. You deserve to have a large percentage of replies, especially in view of the rather unusual type of letter that accompanied the card. If there is any one in this vicinity whom you want jogged by telephone, just drop me a note with their names and addresses. Wish I could be near enough to be of more help." We promptly availed ourselves of Loring's offer and we notice that the New York replies have increased appreciably. — R. Loring Hayward, I, says "Some of the previous Classes used to have a certain eating house reserved one day of each week as a rallying place. Many of the 1915 bunch are in Boston. Why not have an agreement to meet in the 'northeast corner' of 'such and such' a hash-house on the 'third Wednesday' of each month? Then some of the outsiders would know where to go to see a classmate and could plan business accordingly." As we said above, we are sending out cards to find out the most acceptable day of the week, or month, on which the men in Boston and vicinity could meet at luncheon. As soon as this date is decided upon we will put it in the Class letter so that classmates from other parts of the country would know where and when they would find a meeting of 1915 men. — Leslie J. Heath, V, says, "What about a little dinner?" — Be patient, Les, we just ate. — Dave Hughes, VI, who is factory engineer for the Westinghouse Lamp Company at Trenton, N. J., writes: "For the love of Pete, the next time you get out a form card have it made large enough so that one can fill it in! How will 'Nemo' ever be able to get his signature in the space provided?" — Incidentally "Nemo" Leeb has sent back his card and found plenty of space. — Benjamin Kerstein, I, who is resident engineer for the Massachusetts Highway Department says, "Business address not given because I am not certain what I shall do in the future. Have just recovered from a serious operation and may probably go west shortly to recuperate. Suggest that secretary have mail address at M. I. T., so that any one desiring to contribute will know where to send material without looking up secretary's address. Arrangements can be made to have mail transferred or called for." We would say that mail addressed to the Institute is always forwarded to the secretaries. — Joe Livermore, I, who is supervising engineer for Lockwood, Greene & Company, at the New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn., writes, "This is a fine scheme to wake up some of the boys who have more or less forgotten their days together at M. I. T. I'll try to do my part in making 1915 a live bunch." — G. V. Maconi, I, estimating engineer in the general contracting game at New Haven, Conn., says: "Why not have some of the Class meetings in New Haven for a change. Yet, Hartford or New York might do. Why should the same ones stand for the railroad bills time after time, generally speaking?" We wrote Mac and told him that we would submit his suggestion to the Class, so let's hear what your ideas are on the subject. — Douglas H. McMurtier, X, Berlin, N. H., encourages us with his "Carry On!" — Charlie Norton, II, who is with the Revere Rubber Company at Providence, says, "What do you mean by 'title'? I am manager of the planning department and usually sign my correspondence over 'Planning Department Manager'. Is that the information desired?" Yes, Charlie, that is all we wanted to know. — Larry Quirk, I, who says his title is "chief cook"; nature of business — "secret"; married — "You said it!" number of children — "a boy — and some kid, too!" defiles the back of his card as follows: "Hello, Howard, how in — are you? I've been out of touch with the gang for so long I guess that they have all forgotten me. Things are breaking fine here. Will be a major soon. Regards." — Philip L. Small, IV, who is an architect in Cleveland, Ohio, writes, "It seems to me that every effort should be made to get all of the 1915 men to write in to the secretary the important or interesting events that come their way — these to be compiled by the secretary and sent to every one in the form of a quarterly letter." Well, Phil, if you will get them to write it in, we'll do the compiling. — Edmund R. Stearns, I, who is engineer in building construction in Newark, N. J., writes: "This seems to be a mighty good idea and I hope for its success. Kindly note that I have changed my address from Dallas, Texas. The only thing that I have to suggest, and that may not be under your jurisdiction, is that the mailing department of the TECH REVIEW try a little harder to follow the 'hobo' engineers as they float about. I have never received mine at the date of publication although I have tried to keep them informed of my whereabouts." Some of the men may not know that though the REVIEW may be dated for one month, it is not actually issued until the last part of the month,

quite often, the first of the following month. Any changes of address received by the alumni office are promptly corrected in their files and copies forwarded to the Class secretaries. Therefore, if any one's mail is sent to the wrong address it is because he has not kept the Class secretary of the alumni office informed of his whereabouts. — William W. Stevenson, IV, who is superintendent of the Joiner Department for the Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa., sends "Best Regards." — Nelson Stone, I, who is with Thompson & Binger, at Syracuse, N. Y., says: "Hello, Tommy! What are you doing these fine days? I have roamed far and wide but have settled down for the present at any rate. Why not get out a Class newspaper giving each fellow's name, biography, etc. It would be interesting for those of us who are far from the Hub." Many of the fellows have suggested some sort of a Class paper and a directory of the members of the Class. Send in your ideas on these subjects. — Charles J. Ward, I, who is assistant engineer in the new stadium for the Ohio State University, gives his opinion when he says: "I would like to suggest that a list of the Tech men living in his vicinity should be sent to each man, so that they can get together once in a while." — S. L. Willis, III, who is consulting metallurgist with the United States Tariff Commission on Industrial Surveys at Washington helps us out by oiling up the old typewriter and cutting loose as follows: "I think Jim Toby and I are the only 1915 men in town at the present time. If there are any more here, please let me know. No doubt you have heard of the arrival of a daughter (No, we hadn't heard) — some little lady, I'll say! We have a wealth of information at the Tariff Commission regarding tariff matters and conditions and business and industrial conditions generally throughout the world. If any of the Class are interested in this kind of dope, inquiries addressed to me personally will bring forth all the material we have. What would be the cost of compiling an address list of 1915 for publication? It would be a godsend to the men who hit strange towns a good part of the time. The cross index in Boston is good but often, I, at least, have little advance notice before a road trip." In case any of the fellows desire to take advantage of Willis's kind offer, his address is — 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

George T. Woolley, II, who is with the Latham Machine Co., in Chicago, writes, "I have noticed that in the last few issues of the REVIEW news concerning members of 1915 is unusually meager, however, I suppose that this is due to others like myself who do not communicate with the secretary. (It is!) I have been expecting to write our worthy secretary a letter for some time and will do it soon. If a few others would do the same, perhaps we could get together enough material to make our REVIEW contribution interesting." You can judge for yourself from the letter in the November REVIEW what a showing 1915 would make if every one would take just a few minutes once in a while to drop a few lines to the secretary and let him know "what's doing." — Louis Zepfler, V, who is with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, writes, "At present am living at Elizabeth, N. J., but expect shortly to be traveling through the West Indies, South America and the West Coast, so my home address would be the best." (Tough luck to be sent to a moist climate at this time of the year!) Louis added a little personal note with interesting news: "Look at me, an engineer! How do I do it? Why, man, you can get away with anything over an M. I. T. degree! Just noticed a mistake on my card. I am not married yet, but expect to be next spring. This is one company to be with. Only wish I could get to Boston oftener and see you all." Best of luck, Louis, in your new venture!

Kenneth Kahn, X, who is president of a company which manufactures (that's what he says) tobacco at South Bend, Indiana, writes: "Best regards to the bunch." — Carlton W. Lovell, I, who is in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says: "I believe that my name is officially recorded with the Class of 1916. Prefer permanent connection with 1915. Please arrange." We will do that for you, Carlton. — Lawrence E. Scrannage, II, who is an assistant superintendent to the Production Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, writes: "I believe a pocket guide to the Class of '15 mailed to each member would be valuable in keeping us bonded together. Show here the address, position, firm, work engaged upon. Up to date fraternal orders do this. Why not Tech '15?" This is in line with the other suggestions mentioned above. — H. Y. Waterhouse, V, who is superintendent with the E. L. Patch Company, manufacturing pharmacists at Stoneham, Mass., says: "I feel as though I were intruding on '15, as I was only associated two years with the Class. However, most of my Tech friends are Class of '15, and if, under the conditions, there are no objections, I should be very glad to have membership

in the Class." There may be others in similar circumstances, and if so, we welcome them all to 1915. — Millard Pinkham, I, who is with the Columbia Graphophone Company, New York City, writes: "Am enclosing two dollars, which I am sure is the least any of us fifteeners should do." — The card of George H. Lynott was forwarded to him, care of Davis Company, Ltd., Hong Kong, China, by his father. Mr. Lynott writes: "George has been residing in Hong Kong for the past two years, associated with the above mentioned firm engaged in the extension of foreign trade, their principal line being steel products and machinery. You will in all probability hear from him direct, but it takes about thirty days each way for his letters to reach him and return." — W. A. Swain, VI, writes: "Your communication at hand, but before I mail the card I should like to know that I am not breaking in where I am not wanted. I have before me a letter from the secretary, dated March 21, 1916, virtually accusing me of that. I do not want to make the same mistake twice." Swain was duly informed that he was welcome and his card and check have been received. — George H. Warfield, I, writes from Woonsocket: "Glad to hear from you, even if it is only a bill." We would be glad to hear more than a line of George's doings. — Alton A. Cook, V, says: "I am glad to see that '15 is taking steps toward a permanent organization and am certainly glad to do my share." Alton asked for several addresses which we, through our new system, were able to furnish.

Bill Smith, I, robs the government of some valuable time and pens the following epistle from Charleston, S. C.: "Your Class questionnaire which was received today has inspired me to a little literary effort just to prove that, even though, as you will note from the above address, they have shoved me still farther down from 'America,' I am still alive and kicking. I am afraid the latter comes nearer the truth than the former, though, for life in this town isn't living; it's just existing, and as the volume of work here is negligible as compared to the Norfolk Navy Yard, I have plenty time to kick. I am trying with some prospects of success to get back to the Norfolk Yard because Mrs. Smith is still up there. By the way, I was in Washington the latter part of July (examination for promotion) and ran into Jim Toby opposite the State, War and Navy Building (Jim must cover some ground) which only goes to prove what a small world this is. Incidentally the exam was successful and they gave me my permanent rank of senior lieutenant, which have been wearing temporarily for three years. My work down here includes the supervision of all contract work. Most of the jobs now are rather small, running from \$20,000 to \$100,000, but they cover the field pretty well. They include one turbo-alternator, 2500 kv-a. capacity, which I am putting into service this week; a couple of 600 h.p. Heine boilers with stokers, etc.; a radial brick chimney, 250 feet high; a radio tower, 300 feet high; a fixed ammunition storehouse; a submarine pipe-line across the Cooper River; some wharf and waterfront work and a lot of road work and miscellaneous junk, so it manages to keep me out of mischief. Then I act as assistant public works officer and just at present am boss for a couple of weeks during his absence. (Outside of this, Bill has nothing to do.)

"Henry Niemann, I, received orders to Great Lakes, Ill., about the same time I did, but had them postponed sixty days. Arthur Bond, I, who is here as assistant public works officer resigned, and is at Hartford, Conn., now I believe, and so I am really filling his shoes. So far as I know, the other Tech men who came into the service when I did are still anchored to their old moorings. I came near being a whole lot farther away from America than I am for I had orders to Samoa, South Sea Islands, this summer but succeeded in persuading the chief not to be so cruel. To be serious, I really am enjoying the professional work because it varies and is interesting, and I get enough of the business side to add to its liveliness.

"Please give my regards to any of the bunch when you see them, just to let them know I haven't forgotten 1915 altogether. I hope Mrs. Thomas, the baby and yourself are all enjoying the best of health and satisfied with the election. (The baby was particularly.) It was pretty sad and quiet in Charleston on election night." If all the members of the Class would send in a letter like Bill's once in a while we might be able to scrape enough news together to make a decent showing in the REVIEW.

Jim Toby, II, writes from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington: "I am returning your catechism properly filled out. I hope you receive countless replies and thereby create an enormous amount of pep in the honorable old Class. And speaking of Classes, the lure of study has overcome me and I am a sophomore again, this time in law school, having completed one year in a successful manner. I also

happen to be president of the Class." (Jim always "happens" to be something or other.)

Mail has been returned from the following addresses and if any of the men in the Class know where these men can be located we would appreciate being informed of their present address. They are the "lost" members of the Class: Herbert G. Benton, 406 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Earle W. Brown, 351 Hudson Street, Oakland, Calif.; Mariano D. Catap, 18 Jefferson Street, Worcester, Mass.; Cicero B. de Menezes, 90 Curtis Street, Somerville, Mass.; Norman P. Doane, care of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 82 Cotler Avenue, Akron, Ohio; Edward E. Freeman, 3 Nazing Street, Grove Hall, Mass.; Marion W. Hulse, 503 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.; Herbert S. James, 2203 East 67th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Norman L. Medhurst, 1 Kearsarge Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; Ralph A. Noyes, 124 Adams Street, Waltham, Mass.; John H. O'Brien, 123 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.; Vincent O'Keefe, 28 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.; George W. Pickering, Monterey, Calif.; Guy H. Ramsdell, West Lubec, Maine; Henry E. Rogers, Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; Gustav O. Schulz, 341½ Williams Avenue, Portland, Ore.; Levi F. Silver-smith, 92 Adelaide Street, Hartford, Conn.; Otto E. Strahlmann, Bacon, Strahlmann, 1127 W. Q. W. Building, Omaha, Neb.; Edward Steere, Engineering Department, Hanson & Kell Railway, Ranger, Texas; Frank P. Wheeler, 103 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.; Nathaniel P. White, 1881 Humboldt Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; John F. Wostrel, 238 Columbia Street, Boston, Mass.

1916

CHARLES W. LOOMIS, *Acting Secretary*, Care of Bemis Brothers Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The self-appointed acting temporary secretaries seem to be still functioning, but their inexperience in this work has resulted in but little news for the sixteeners for this issue of the REVIEW. We expected the eleven pages of notes in the November issue to draw forth letters from a large number of the rest of the Class, but no such results were evident. One or two men did come through, but the rest vowed that news, if it is to be obtained, has to be extracted with a "jimmy." Well and good, from now on we know better, and will try to kick up enough of a fuss so that you will all write us. Suppose you sit down and do it now, for by the time this is printed the copy for the next issue will be almost closed.

We have also to apologize for the item "Name of writer omitted" which appeared at the head of the last paragraph on page 644 of the November issue. The letter following, giving news of the two MacRaes, Jewett, Gene Lucas, and Don Webster was from Steve Brophy, IV. We are on our editorial knees to you, Steve, and if you will send us another newsy letter like the last one we will print it at the head of the news items with your name in "caps."

Al Kleinert, Jr., I, 49 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., was one of the few who fell for our line in the last issue. He wrote as follows: "Another dead one has come to life. I have watched and looked for some news of 1916 in the REVIEW each month, and finally was rewarded. That \$7.98 certainly dug out a pile of interesting dope. Try another flier.

"My own history since 1916 runs briefly after this fashion: Married, Yes for the past four years. One daughter just turned three years old. At present I am with the New England Structural Company at East Everett. After 1916 I spent a year and a half with this firm, then two years with the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, Boston, and now I have returned to the engineering fold for keeps.

"The only sixteenner I have seen lately is Kerstein, I, who joined the forces of the Massachusetts Highway Commission right after graduation and so far as I know has been with them ever since. This past summer and fall he was engineering the construction of a stretch of road at Saugus, Mass."

An invitation to the wedding of T. G. Jewett, Jr., VI, to Miss Mabel Patterson Lewis of Cynwyd, Pa., to take place January 8, 1921, has just arrived. Tom was with Warren Brothers in the pavement game before the war, and served abroad with one of the highway regiments. A year ago he went into the road building game for himself, and presumably is still at it.

Kem Dean, II, care Sanders & Co., Houston, Texas, sent in a letter just too late for the November issue. It is given below.

"Your letter of the fourteenth *ultimo* arrived here only a day or two ago. Wish you would send any Class dope to me here from now on as I will be in Houston permanently. I hope this letter will reach you in time to do some good, but if not perhaps you can make use of it in a later column.

"Leve Lawrason, who is also in Houston with the Gulf Pipe Line Co., read the letter and promised me he would write something for me to send you, but he was unexpectedly called out on one of his more or less frequent tours of inspection to one of the north Texas oil fields and was unable to assist me before he left. Leve and I are living together in an apartment with two others, have a wonderful nigger man cook and are getting to feel like humans again after a couple of years of army cooking and then on top of that a year of eating wherever we happened to be. It is the only way to live.

"We are out of reach of all that happens in and around the old stamping ground and it almost never happens that we see another classmate. Paul Austin comes up here from Freeport, Texas, every now and then to have a little party. But this country seems to agree with us all and the prospects are certainly bright if nothing else.

"For amusement I could tell you lots and perhaps you have heard about some things we have from some of the boys who had to stay in this neck of the woods and fought the several battles of Texas. The paramount form of entertainment at this time of the year is hunting and I am sure there are more ducks and quail down here than anywhere else in the world. Last Sunday we went out in a Ford to a little town not far off and rented for the morning a trained ox which has been in the hunting game for years and is the chief source of his owner's income. This animal has been trained to walk around in circles, apparently grazing, gradually coming nearer and nearer to the birds, while we kept on his far side. He can get very close in this way and we got all the duck we wanted in a couple of hours, and more than we could eat. We fired several times right in the old bull's ear but he must be stone deaf, at any rate it did not bother him in the least. We will guarantee to give any sixteeners who might come down here in the fall some good hunting and maybe we could scare up something else as well.

"You and Rusty drop me a line sometime and let me in on what you are doing. How long have you been in St. Louis and Rusty in Seattle? I think you had better remain as self-appointed secretaries. Good luck."

Sandy Claussen, II, wrote again: "Charlie Lawrence, VII, has packed up his stuff (we hope that stuff doesn't mean "cellar," Charlie) and moved to Boston from Akron, but I am not positive that he has actually settled down in a job. We two were thinking the other day that we, as a Class, would have to begin thinking about our five-year reunion soon. This is due next June, but it isn't too early to begin to plan it."

1916, or at least one member of it, has certainly broken into the society columns of the press. Last month an invitation to the wedding of Bob Allen, IV, to Miss Augusta Christian Glass arrived, and the other day, way out here in St. Louis — the bride's picture appeared in the daily press. The wedding was in Lynchburg, Virginia, the sixteenth of December. Those of us who were fortunate enough to get to Paris in the early days of the Tech Bureau there have a lot to thank Bob Allen for, who, as acting director of the Bureau, looked out for all our wants, and we are sure that not only his friends in 1916, but all the other Tech men who came in contact with him in Paris are congratulating him and wishing him joy and prosperity.

1916 Address File. The complete file of 1916 records started by Don Webster and Rusty White before the war was turned over to the Alumni Office at Tech when both of these men entered the service in 1917 and so far we have been unable to locate it. As a result, the recent "Register of Former Students" will be taken as the starting point, and only such address changes as differ from those given in the "Register" will be noted. If you haven't already secured a copy of this book they can be obtained at Tech for \$1.00.

1916 Alumni Organization. Our class day committee elected the following officers: president, Bill Farthing; secretary, Jimmy Evans; assistant secretary, Don Webster; representative on the Alumni Council, Rusty White; of this list Don Webster and Rusty White have resigned and Chuck Loomis has been elected Alumni representative. Bill Farthing is, as far as we can determine, somewhere in South or Central America, leaving Jimmy Evans and the writer of these notes as the only officers who can be reached with any ease. To date it has been impossible to get any action out of Jim Evans, and the writer

is, due to his location in St. Louis, more or less useless as a member of the Alumni Council. It is proposed, therefore, to write the Alumni Council, appointing Sandy Claussen, II, who is more or less permanently located in Boston, as the representative on the Council for the unexpired term, and then to ask the Class to elect a new secretary, treasurer, and assistant secretary, to whom Jim Evans can turn over the class funds. The secretary's job is a comparatively easy one if the Class will provide sufficient funds to permit hiring stenographic assistance three or four times a year to put the records in shape and to do the mailing, etc.; without that it is drudgery. Suggestions for the office of secretary are invited, preferably some one in Boston. My own suggestion is Prof. Robert Wilson, X, now located at the State as Director of the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry.

1916 Five-Year Reunion. June, 1921, marks the fifth anniversary of the graduation of the great Class of 1916 and as such is to be celebrated by the customary five-year reunion. Put it down on your calendar now — June, 1921 — probably around the tenth or fifteenth. You will hear more of this later. Only remember, every one who has the railroad fare will be on hand, so start saving for it now.

1917

FROM THE HOME OFFICE, ROOM 3-208, M. I. T.

The Christmas season, coupled with the general industrial depression, seems to have brought the seventeneers out in considerable numbers during the last month, and the Home Office has been fortunate in receiving an unusual number of visits.

A. K. Althouse of Norristown, Pa., dropped in during his recent trip to New England to see what could be done to alleviate the coal situation in the Northeast. Fritz believes that the coal can be supplied all right but it will cost money. Incidentally we learned that it is the operators and retailers who are making all the rake-off on the coal game, the poor wholesalers are sandwiched between them. Fritz is a wholesaler.

Speaking of hold-up games, Bill Hunter is with the President Suspender Company and dropped in to distribute a few Christmas samples. Judging from Bill's stock, the shortage of dyes has not hit the suspender industry; but we accepted a pair, with garters to match, in the least offensive shade so as not to hurt Bill's feelings.

Our representation in the Gallery of Pedagogues is growing rapidly, one of the most recent appointments being that of Norman B. Ames to the Faculty of the College of Engineering, George Washington University.

Sid Batchelder is extracting elbow grease from wool with the South Barre Wool Combing Co., South Barre, Mass. Funny how many of the Class get into the shearing business in some form or other.

R. S. Moulton has gone and done it, according to the Boston *Herald*. They say on November 7: "Prof. and Mrs. Jean Charlemagne Bracq of Keene, N. H., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence to Mr. Robert S. Moulton of Boston, son of Prof. and Mrs. Charles W. Moulton of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Moulton is a graduate of Amherst and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

Some people do have a soft life. From the *Post* we extract: "Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Blackall were among the well-known outward bound passengers for Europe Tuesday on the 'Patria.' They go direct to Italy. Mrs. Blackall was before her marriage, Miss Dorothy Brewer of Chauncy Street, Cambridge, and a graduate of Radcliffe in 1912, where during her senior year, she held the popular presidency of the Idler Club and college leader. She was the first president of the Boston Radcliffe Club, organized last January, and is a director of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association. Mr. Blackall is a graduate of Technology, and has won the traveling fellowship of the M. I. T. and the Rotch architectural scholarship of Harvard University. After traveling in Italy Mr. and Mrs. Blackall will spend the remainder of the winter traveling in England and France."

Here is some real news from the *Manufacturers' Record* about T. D. Lebby, Jr., II, and A. R. Williams, VI, who are going to run S. & W. out of business:

"A long-felt need in Mississippi for consulting civil and mechanical engineers is now in prospect of being filled by the location at Jackson of the Williams & Lebby Engineering Service, Inc. All members of the firm are former students or graduates of the Boston

Institute of Technology. The senior member is a son of Senator John Sharp Williams. Mr. Williams has served with several of the largest engineering concerns in the country. He directed the construction of some of the larger power plants of the East. Mr. Lebbey was former assistant efficiency engineer for the Philadelphia Electric Co. and was assistant superintendent of construction for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. J. W. Bunkley, business manager of the firm, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He was formerly connected with the General Electric Company. Every individual connected with the concern served during the World War either in the army or navy."

E. P. Warner is still holding down the job of Associate Professor in charge of Aeronautical Engineering here at the Institute. Speaking of aeronautics Frank E. McKone, who spent a year with our Class at the Stute is going to run that end of Columbia for a while. Here is what the *Globe* says:

"Air navigation in peace and war will be the subject of a new extension course to be given at Columbia University, beginning February 7, it was announced today. The problems to be studied will be elementary and the instructor will be Frank E. McKone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"In this course," says the announcement, "some of the fundamental principles of several important elements entering into the employment of aircraft both for war and also for special commercial purposes will receive major consideration. Engineering accomplishments and problems awaiting solution will be described.

"The course will appeal to those who desire to understand and to take part in the industry. Among the topics to be studied are the present economic requirements of aircraft, including military and naval, postal and private employment as well as aircraft industries.

"Topics to be taken up under the head of nomenclature include airships, airplanes, propellers, meteorology, aero engines, locomotion by air, instruments, and parachutes. Aircraft heavier than air and lighter than air will be studied."

The course, which is one of a large number to be given by the Columbia department of extension teaching during the spring session, is to meet Monday evenings in the School of Mines building."

The following is from *The Tech*:

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kendall, of Evanston, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to G. D. Kittredge, '17. While in the Institute, Kittredge was a member of the Theta Tau fraternity and ran on the Class relay teams during his freshman and sophomore years. He prepared at Yonkers High School and graduated from Course I.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of November 14 apostrophizes C. T. Barnard as follows: "Dr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Pomeroy Hyatt of Dyker Heights, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Petrovna Hyatt, to Charles Thomas Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Barnard of Melrose, Mass. Miss Hyatt served during the war as an officer in the Motor Corps of America. Mr. Barnard is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1917, and a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces and served nineteen months as second lieutenant in the 104th Infantry."

The Home Office is in receipt of a communication from Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hill of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which announces the marriage of "their daughter, Geraldine Glasgow to Mr. Linwood Irving Noyes on Wednesday, December 22, 1920". Lin and Mrs. Lin will be at home after the 15th of January at 209 Evans Street, Ironwood, Michigan.—Ed. NOTE: Another Course IV victory.

Kingsley Gillespie took time off on his way through the Hub to look up all his XA associates. K is now engaged in the rubber manufacturing game with the Stamford, Connecticut, company which he controls.

A small group of seventeeners got together informally at a tea at the Cambridge Boat Club given recently in honor of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dunning. Bill Eddy and Brick Dunham were there and assisted Stan through this trying function in their usual diplomatic way.

MacGrady has not been able to thoroughly outgrow the editorial habits acquired during his brief stay at the Institute and has now blossomed forth into print as the editor-in-chief of the *Masco News*, a very unusual publication produced under the auspices of the Massasoit Manufacturing Co. The dullness in textiles does not seem to hit Mac's

company. They are not only full of work but are also about to start an extensive advertising campaign for education of the general public on the use of mops.

The following was clipped from the *Transcript* of December 27: "Professor Charles M. Spofford of 61 Colbourne Crescent, Brookline, announces the engagement of his daughter, Christine Swalm Spofford, to Walter Jay Beadle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Jay Beadle of Lima, N. Y." Walt is with the National Aniline and Chemical Co. in Buffalo.

We note in the last REVIEW that Charles W. Loomis, listed by the Alumni Office and on page 363 of the Register of Former Students, as a member of the Class of 1917, has managed to stir up a little enthusiasm in the Class Notes of 1916. It has always been the private opinion of the Home Office that it would take some 1917 man to light the bonfire under the sixteen outfit and we congratulate Chuck for the laurels he has won for our Class.

1918

DAVID M. MACFARLAND, *Secretary*, 6263 High Street, West Chester, Pa.

On September 25, 1920, in the Church of the Ascension, Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Killen, was married to William H. Turner. Mr. Turner is a graduate of Course III, returning in October, 1919, to finish his course. During the war he was a lieutenant (j.g.) in Naval Aviation.

Francisco Lobos, IV, writes from Caletones, Rancagua, Chile, that he is now assistant engineer of steel and reinforced concrete work for the Braden Copper Company.

Miss Anna C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Peverly, was married at her parents' residence, 66 Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, to Mr. Malcolm A. L. Eales, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Eales of Chestnut Park, Melrose. Clarence Holt and Albert F. Murray, classmates of Mr. Eales were ushers.

Miss Peverly was a student at Simmons College. Mr. Eales was a lieutenant in aviation during the war, being attached to the headquarters staff of the engineering department, Ebert's Field, Ark.

Miss Elizabeth Redfield Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden R. Lathrop of Lorraine Street, and Frederick W. White, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. White, of Maplewood Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut, were married on the evening of September 18, 1920, at the home of the bride's parents. Gordon W. White, brother of the groom, acted as best man and the ushers were Henry M. Blank of Glen Ridge, N. J., a classmate of the bridegroom's at M. I. T. and Robert H. Lathrop, brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. White were to be at home after November 1, at 322 Sisson Avenue, Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oliver Hannum, until recently of Holyoke, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Platt, to Julian C. Howe of Cohasset, Mass. Miss Hannum was graduated from Wellesley in the Class of 1920. Mr. Howe served as a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery during the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal T. Langlan of Lewiston, Maine, former residents of Jamaica Plain, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Thelma Marguerite, to Mr. George A. Elz of 86 Orchard Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mr. Elz was graduated in the Class of 1918 from the Institute and from Harvard University. Miss Langlan is a graduate of the Girls' Latin School, class of 1917.

NEW ADDRESSES

Harold W. Fitch, 5 Broadway, Bangor, Me.; O. Gay Hugo, 312 East Ridley Avenue, Ridley Park, Pa.; Asher W. Joslin, care Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, Department de Ferrocarriles y clug. Civil Edificio Barraque, Habana; Benjamin L. Whorf, 315 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur S. Williams, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; John A. Williams, 2707 Elsmore Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Robinson Rowe, 313 Federal Building, Salt Lake City; Utah; Henry C. Stephens, Rose Ridge Club, Portsmouth, Ohio; Edward Rogal, 1238 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 34, Mass.; Kenneth Reid, care Angus Co., 3 Clive Road, Calcutta, India; John A. Parker, Niagara Lockport and Ontario Power Co., 1638 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Norton, 5 Acorn Street, Boston, Mass.; John T. Kiley, 11 Morton Street, Somerville, Mass.; Harry J. Coyne, 42 Adams

Avenue, Watertown, Mass.; Lawrence J. Allen, 1165 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass.; Eli Berman, 440 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.; Philip M. Dinkins, care The Dorr Co., 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Malcolm A. L. Eales, 195 Broadway, Room 1006, New York, N. Y.; Carlyle I. Fiske, 67 Stratford Street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Leslie N. Iredell, 1119 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.; A. C. Litchfield, 206 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.; Waldemar S. McGuire, 5 Idlewild Street, Suite 21, Allston, Mass.; Ralph G. Mahony, care The Texas Co., St. Louis, Mo.; George F. Malley, 45 Summer Street, Adams, Mass.; Donald G. Merrill, care Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.; Gretchen A. Palmer, 434 South Pacific Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John L. Parsons, Rye, New Hampshire; Frank A. Travers, 47 Lenox Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.; William H. Turner, Dalzel-Wiles Co., 5242 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wing L. Wei, 43 Robinson Road, Hong Kong, China.

 1919

E. R. SMOLEY, *Secretary*, Technology Club, New York, N. Y.

November 20 has come and gone. Memories linger however, of the 1919 party in New York City, which was without saying a huge success.

Early in the evening fifteen of the Class assembled at the Pig and Whistle Inn at 175 West Fourth Street in Greenwich Village. Several packages were visible which were probably smokes and souvenirs.

The dinner was followed by a few appropriate remarks from the toastmaster, Don Way; Dave Sanford added to the spicy evening by a little treatise on the mathematics of free love. Charlie Parsons, who was heard from last in his take-off on Kaiser Bill at the Shipyard Smoker in Walker Memorial, generously rendered anything and everything.

Reverend George Gibbs honored the Class of 1919 by his presence and by the delivery of a number of appropriate remarks.

The party adjourned after the "Stein Song" to other quarters in the same vicinity and continued to celebrate the existence of our Class.

The following were present at the dinner:

Leo A. Kelley, 76 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. During 1919 Leo was in Brazil pounding cattle on a large ranch owned by his uncle. He is at present a development engineer on Carrier Telephone and Telegraph and has been to Cuba on the Havana-Keywest Submarine Carrier Telegraph. — Frederick J. Given, Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York City. Fred is a telephone engineer designing apparatus for Carrier Telephone and Telegraph equipment. — Arklay S. Richards, 612 West 114th Street, New York City. Ark is at present in the engineering department of the Armenian Telephone and Telegraph Co. — T. Morse Lloyd is with the New York engineering department of the Western Electric. Residence, 949 Ogden Avenue, Bronx, New York. — E. L. Schwartz, 63 North Grove Street, East Orange, New Jersey. Benny is now protection engineer with the Western Electric Co.

Leon H. A. Weaver, 229 Fifth Street, Union Hill, New Jersey. Leon is busy in the advertising and commercial research of technical products, care of The George H. Gibson Co., consulting engineers, Tribune Building, New York City. He is perhaps busily occupied in other fields of research, as he is the possessor of a daughter born August, 1920. — A. L. Reid, Glen Ridge, N. J. "Slim" inspects ships of the Shipping Board for Thames and Mersey Marine and claims they are as rotten as the papers say. — A. R. Ford, 83 Sip Avenue, Jersey City. Ford is inspecting and testing the cushion drive for Sneed & Co. — Arnold B. Stanbach, 270 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J. Stanbach is with the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Newark, New Jersey. He was previously in shipbuilding in Philadelphia and structural engineering in New York and at present he claims he is vegetating in verdant Jersey. — Fred Barney, Tech Club, New York, at the time of the dinner has changed his location to Bridgeport, Conn., where he is now with the Columbia Phonograph Co. — Dave Sanford, 305 West Fourth Street, New York City, is architecting in Jersey City. — Don Way, 21 Claremont Avenue, New York, is with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., as consulting engineer. — F. J. Rasmussen, Perth Amboy, N. J., is busy with copper smelting even though the bottom has dropped out of

copper ware. — Charles J. Parsons, 116 Lyncroft Road, New Rochelle, N. Y. Charlie is booming the sale of Sil-o-ell for the Celito Products Co. Prior to this Charles broke into the movies at a fabulous salary, his duty being a dancing partner to a blonde in the mob scenes.

Heard of at the dinner: Harold Kaiser has accepted a position with the Senet Solway Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — T. E. Shea is with the Western Electric Co. at Hawthorne in production work. — Joseph Kaufman is doing efficiency management with the United States Rubber Co., Williamsport, Pa. — Perry B. Bryne is in the purchasing department of the United Fruit Co. Residence, 612 West 114th Street.

The following regrets arrived in answer to announcements of the dinner:

Lan Quick writes from Cheswick, Pa., Box 62, that he was busy erecting some B. & W. Boilers, and wasn't in a position to take a week end jaunt to the city. He writes that Charlie Farist is in West Orange. — H. S. Hadley writes from Cleveland, Ohio, where he is with Otis & Co. and is anxious "to see any of the crowd who chance to come this way." — F. Hurum left for Europe and is expected to return in December. Address, 23-31 West 43d Street, New York City. — Robert Insley is located at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. — George A. Irwin is with the Lamson Co. at Lowell, Mass. — Paul Sheeline and Oscar Mayer were apparently occupied celebrating the Harvard victory on the night of the 20th. — R. F. Morrison, Yonkers, N. Y., is still in Belgium. — W. B. Engelbrecht, Oklahoma City, Okla., missed rail connections. — R. F. Lewis, George C. McCarten, George Grimes Fleming, R. A. Montgomery and Dan Hall expressed their regret at not being able to tear away from Palmerton, Pa. We assume too much N. J. Line!

Douglas M. Burckett, 291 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. — R. B. MacMullin is located at Niagara Falls and was at the time of writing on his way to a Buffalo Tech Dinner. — Lester Van D. Chandler, 14 Codington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. "You can count on me." One may be led astray even in the month of November! M. E. Goodridge lives at New Haven, Conn. — A. O. Muller, Brooklyn, N. Y. — G. R. Martin is at Bangor, Maine. — Max Untersee, 142 Sumae Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and Larry Dalton, 658 Fern Street, Yeadon, Pa. — Charles W. Scranton, New York City. — Herbert C. Merrill, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. — Walter T. Biggar, 244 Westfield Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. — John L. Riegel, New York City.

Letters to E. M. Howard, 85 Baldwin Street, Bridgeport, Conn., and to T. L. Goodwin, Jr., 1221 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., were returned for correct addresses.

Robert W. Mitchell wrote from 563 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., that he and Dan Willey were with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and would have liked to attend the dinner on the twentieth. Unfortunately our list was incomplete and we hope any one else who lives in or about New York City, who can possibly attend dinners and whom we have failed to reach will communicate with the secretary at once.

From the Boston *Herald* of September 26:

Miss Helen Ames Ayer of Winchester, Mass., a Smith College graduate was married to Warren A. Maynard of Rutherford, New Jersey, at the Unitarian Church in Winchester. Rev. William I. Lawrence officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard will make their home in New York City.

George McCarten dropped into New York for a week end November 27 and was to be seen about the Tech Club.

The Boston *Herald* of October 21 says:

"Miss Eunice Eddy, a senior at Radcliffe College, and one of Boston's well-known newspaper women, has this week announced her marriage to Ingvald I. Braaten, instructor in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

Johnny Caldwell, New Market, N. H., Box 269, dropped into the Tech Club recently and looked as fit as the night in the Majestic Theatre, Boston. Johnny was in Atlanta, Georgia, with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., and later at Hartford, Conn., with the same concern. At present he is textiling. Dennison is reported as being with the Boston Belting Co.

Robert L. Falkenberg, 3 Dartmouth Avenue, East Dedham, Mass., is reported missing from above address. Any one aware of his address, please inform the secretary.

Chuck Drew arrived in the States from Holland, where he was acting as vice-consul, and is at present at 2012 Bryant Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

From the Boston *Globe*, November 16:

"Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cunningham of Glenmore Terrace, Newton Highlands,

announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Fuller Cunningham, to Scott Keith of Hartford Street. Miss Cunningham is a graduate of the Newton High School, class of 1919, and Mr. Keith is a member of the '19 Class of Tech."

From the Boston *Evening Transcript* of December 13:

Edward Alden Freeman, an engineer with the Boston firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, consulting engineers at 15 Beacon street, died suddenly this morning at the Newton Hospital.

Mr. Freeman was born in Concord, N. H., August 10, 1896, and prepared for college at the Providence High School. He entered Harvard as a member of the class of '18, and finished his course in engineering a year earlier. He then went to the Institute of Technology. He joined the Harvard regiment and would have gone to Plattsburg but for defective eyesight; but he found active war service at the quartermasters' terminal in South Boston. Subsequently he was engaged to work under Professor Spofford at the Institute of Technology and later, when Fay, Spofford & Thorndike undertook the construction of the Springfield bridge, in that Massachusetts city, he accepted the offer of Professor Spofford to go there and was in that city when taken ill with appendicitis.

Mr. Freeman was a member of the Harvard Club, the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Besides his parents, Leverett N. and Lucia W. Freeman, of 541 Ward street, Newton Centre, he is survived by two brothers, Richard W. Freeman of Worcester, and Sibley A. Freeman, a sophomore at Harvard.

Don Carlos Stowhas has changed his address to, care of R. W. & A. B. Beelet Co., 136 Liberty Street, New York — Fred Boley is at 119 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. — A. B. Reynolds, 106 South Burnett Street, East Orange, N. J., is with the G. E. Sprague Works, Bloomfield, N. J.

1920

KENNETH FELLOWS AKERS, *Secretary*, 54 Dwight Street, Brookline, Mass.

Three months have gone by and at the close of this report such news of "our gang" as has come to me, in that time, will be found duly recorded. Don't forget our watchword "Write to Ken Akers." As time passes and our good old Stute days become more and more remote it will be the easiest thing in the world for us to drift apart and the only way to prevent this is to live up to our slogan. I had thought of having a Class dinner Christmas time in Boston and, in fact, mentioned it in the last REVIEW, but after more consideration it seems inadvisable. At such a holiday time it is more natural that a man should spend any spare moments that he has with his family and for that reason a "get together" around Boston has been abandoned.

Sam Burr, an ex-'20 man, is with the inspection engineering department of the Western Electric Company in New York. — Bill Preston is in Cleveland, Ohio, working for John A. Stevens, engineer, designing power plants. — H. P. Duffill is with the Bureau of Bridges Department in Springfield, Ill., as is also Mickey Corr. — Moe Lipp is settled for the time being in Paris, Ill. — Pete Merryweather, who left us during the war, is in the paint and varnish business with John Lucas & Co. Better than that, he is also a married man, the "better half" being none other than the famed Margaret Owen of Wellesley, '20. Greetings to you both, Pete. — Malcolm Lees is sewing on buttons in his father's button factory in Leominster, Mass. — Art Radasch is in Boston as an assistant to Dr. Walker of the Department of Industrial Co-operation and Research at Tech and also teaching Industrial Chemistry at Harvard and Northeastern College. — Jimmy Moir is with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston in the General Engineering Department. — Harold Goodwin is back at the Stute "finishing up." — Erwin Harsch has launched himself on the tides of matrimony, his skipper being Miss Georgia Belt of Washington, D. C. Another good man gone wrong. The rent and meals are furnished from the payroll of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike. — Bill Shakespeare is working for his father in the scientific management of the Shakespeare Co. in Kalamazoo, Michigan. — Phlaughcie Fogler is located with the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N. Y. — Dave Wexler is working for the Truscan Steel Co. in Boston, designing reinforced concrete buildings. — Stanley Reynolds is with the Midvale Cambria Co. in Boston. — Sam

Milliken is still in the Marine Corps in the capacity of first lieutenant, being degraded at the close of the war, as was the custom, from a captain. — Herby Dorr is in Cambridge working for the Revere Sugar Refinery. At the present price of sugar you must draw a good salary Herb. — Jasper Green is an assistant sanitary engineer for the United States Public Health Service and is in Jefferson City, Mo., at present, but expects to move on to Colorado November 1. — Harry Kahn is with his brother in the building game in New York City. — Ken Page, an ex-'20 man, is in Springfield, Mass., working with his father in the candy machinery manufacturing business.

Jimmie Gibson writes from New Kensington, where he is working for the United States Aluminum Co., that he can't hand the town much. He says: "one person out of every fifty that you pass on the street is a Hungarian or a Turk or a Czecho-Slovak." Nice town, Jimmie! — My apologies to you Merrill Knox. You were the first man to write me and I failed to mention you in the last REVIEW. Here's hoping the work in the windy city with the National Harvester Co., is still going strong. — Os Cammann has affiliated with the Class of 1919. The Class of '20 wishes you the best of success. — Perk Bugbee writes that the work with the United States Aluminum Co., in Pennsylvania, is going strong. All the Tech men are living together at the Aluminum Club house. Perk, together with Jimmy Gibson, Heinie Haskell, and Don Warner "have formed a sort of mutual improvement association and have taken a number of trips, including the Carnegie Steel, and National Tube Works, besides attending the convention of the Society of Industrial Engineers.

The following has been received from Herbert Oakes Davidson: "Mr. and Mrs. Dolphus Arthur Moulton announce the marriage of their daughter, Augusta, to Mr. Herbert Oakes Davidson on Thanksgiving Day, November the twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and twenty; St. Louis, Missouri." The Class extends its congratulations, Dave.

Ingvald Braaton was secretly married to Miss Eunice Eddy over a month ago. Braaton is instructing at the Institute besides taking some courses himself and doing solo singing for the Musical Clubs. — Howell Tyson is at the Institute as an assistant in the Mechanical Engineering Department.

Musnitsky writes from Chicago that the entire 1920 course XI men, which includes Harold Kepner, Ralph Bushee, Norman Dawson, and Musnitsky himself, are working for the Chicago Sanitary District. However, Kepner has now left and is working for the same department in Springfield, Ill. — Bob Mitchell writes again from New Haven that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad still offers enough work to keep him busy. He with Scott Wells and D. F. Willey occasionally get together for a "Bull Session." He also ran into "Bill" Honiss in Hartford the other day. — Snug Etter has left the sloppy Boston atmosphere and journeyed to the noise and bustle of St. Louis, where he is to work for the Bemis Brothers Bag Company.

A NOTICE FROM THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

WE have received the following notice from the office of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, January 24, 1921:

Twenty American students will be granted traveling Fellowships for 1921-1922 by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. These Fellowships, which bear stipends of at least \$1000 each, will be awarded for graduate study in the Scandinavian countries; ten for study in Sweden, five for study in Denmark, and five for study in Norway.

Similar Fellowships have been granted by this Foundation every year since 1911, but it was not until 1920 that the American-Scandinavian exchange of students reached its present proportions. In 1920-1921, the Americans awarded stipends for study in the Scandinavian countries and the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians appointed for study in the United States totaled fifty-two.

It is required that the candidates for study in the Northern countries be of American birth. There is no other absolute requirement, but the Fellows are appointed on a basis of scholarly attainment and it is desirable that they be graduates of American colleges, universities, and technical institutes. For 1920-1921, two Fellows and one alternate were appointed from among the graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The students sent to each country will be appointed for study in the branches of study in which that country excels. To Sweden will be sent students of chemistry, forestry, mining and metallurgy, hydro-electricity, agriculture, social sciences, language, literature, and other humanistic studies; to Denmark students of industrial organization, co-operative agriculture, bacteriology, chemistry, the folk high schools, language, literature, and other humanistic sciences; to Norway, students of weather forecasting and oceanography, chemistry, physics, hydro-electricity, forestry, agriculture, language, literature and humanistic studies. It is probable that one of the students sent to Denmark will study social and industrial subjects at the newly established International Peoples College in Copenhagen.

Application papers, including letters of recommendation and a photograph, must be filed at the office of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West Forty-Fifth Street, New York City, before March 15. Papers may be sent in directly but if the candidate wishes the official endorsement of his college, they should be submitted to the President or the Dean of his college before March 1. The final selection of Fellows will be made by a jury of college professors and technical experts appointed by the Foundation; and of this jury, Professor William Hovgaard is Chairman. Professor H. P. Talbot serves as

juror for students of chemistry and physics and Professor A. E. Kennelly as juror for electrical engineers. Application forms may be had upon application to the Assistant Director of Students, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West Forty-Fifth Street, New York City.

